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INTRODUCTION

Although at the end of the every century, learning Latin, Greek, Arabic, Spanish, German, French language spread while replacing each other. But for two centuries the English language got non-substitutive, unchanged status as the world's international language and learning of this language began to spread in our republic widely. The cause of widely spread of the English language all over the not only being the powerful maritime empire Great Britain's global colonization policy, but also was easy to master language.

It is known that among world languages English has rich vocabulary reserve. The changes in nation's economic-political and cultural life, new production methods, new scientific achievements and technological progress, main turn in agriculture, changes in social structure, science, culture, trade, the development of literature, the creation of the state, and etc., such events were the cause of further enrichment and affect the structure of the dictionary of the English language.

The changes in the lives of the people first of all reflected in the structure of the language dictionary. It should be noted that the development process of the history and development of the language dictionary is unity.

This language passing through from generation to generation changed and improved according to the own internal progress laws.

The development process of modern English language went through a long and difficult process. As a rule, the history of the English language divided into three periods:

I - Old English (or Anglo Saxon) - V-IX centuries (449-1100 years)

German tribes conquered Britain in this period, the language of the local tribes displaced, the languages of newcomers - German tribes became dominant language. This explains including the modern English language into the Germanic languages group. Therefore, in the English language can be found little difference in the pronunciation of the words and they still retained in the German language till today.

For example: bruder – Brother, alt – old, winter – winter, sommer - summer and etc.

II - Middle English - the period since 1100 – till 1500 (XII-XV centuries)

This period is characterized by the fact that the French-speaking Normans conquest of England. That related passage of many French words to English vocabulary.

For example: ocean, social, Machine, commence, etc.

III - New English - XV century till to the present day

It can be seen clearly that the English language appeared for more than 1500 years. At the same time in these periods the developing of social consciousness of the people, increasing of the intellectual level led to changing and enrichment of the language vocabulary. According to its own national database of language, vocabulary of the English language developed and continues to develop. Although, the vocabulary of language enriched at the expense of the words from Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, French, German, Russian, and also Eastern languages.

According to the history, XV century was recorded as the Renaissance in Europe. In this period increasing interest in ancient Greek and Roman literature led to considering the Latin language as an international language. As clearly seen from the English loan the etymology of words at the beginning of the sixteenth century English nation began to relationship with the people of the nations of Europe. The new words related with trade, health, literature, and other such events entered into the dictionary of the language. The most important cooperation created by roman and German languages. In the XVII and XIX centuries in Great Britain in connection with foreign trade relations from all the languages of the world language different words entered to dictionary of the English language.

The words from Latin and Greek languages

In the XVI - XVII centuries a great number of languages of Latin and Greek words entered to the vocabulary of the English language. Words of Latin origin passed especially by literature to the language, gradually lost its form and simplified.

For example: animal, student, fact, picture and etc.

Greek words entered to the dictionary of the English language in the XVI - XVII centuries. We can say that most of them are scientific terms.

For example: philology, gymnastics, physics, dialogue, comedy, episode, cosmos and others.

After a period of renaissance scientists explained that in the XVIII-XIX centuries hundreds of chemical, biological, medical and technical terms passed into the English language dictionary belonged to the Latin and Greek languages.

Chemistry - acetic, caustic, silica (Latin), creosol (Greek)

Physics - electron, transformation (Greek), phase (Greek), nucleus

Medical - Diagnosis, psychiatry, streptomycin (Greek), appendicitis, penicillin, bronchitis (Latin)

Technical terms - radiator, projector (Latin), diode, trio-de (Greek)

Many new terms passed through the Latin and Greek word roots. In this case, these words from the nineteenth century till to the present day don't lost form their word-formation.

For example: from Greek tele (far)

For example: Telescope, teletype, telephone

auto (self) - to describe a new automatic devices

For example, automobile, auto cycle, and etc.

phon (sound) – the using sound - technical terms

Phonograph, microphone, telephone, phonology.

The words from Roman in New English period

Italian loan-words –Being the source of the Renaissance movement from Italian language passed many words into European language and also to the English language. During this period, great interest to the Italian literature, art and music led to necessity to learn this language. The words from Italian language can be categorized as follows:

Art and literature - bust, costume, studio, sonnet, profile, model, scenario, replica

Architecture - balcony, corridor, fresco and etc.

Music - aria, bass, cantata, concerto, duet, opera, trio, piano, solo, sonata, violencello, and etc.

Different words - carnival, macaroni, gazette, umbrella and so on.

French loan- words

The French loan - words included into the dictionary of the English language is almost secondary circuit of the XI-XVI centuries (1100-1500-the years) is found. During the French conquest of England a number of French origin words were part of the news.

For example, the chief, cause, commence, and etc.

In the XVII-XVIII centuries in Western Europe, ahead of France, was a cultural and political spheres. This language played a key role in diplomacy and French aristocracy. French words, personal letters and public writings, as well as translations of French writers used. French words in literature, the arts, commerce, fashion, and political life showed itself more.

At the end of the XVIII century the bourgeois revolution in France was a major influence on other nations and in this regard, like other nations a lot of words of French origin words passed to the vocabulary of the English language.

For example: aristocratic, democratic, regime, commune, and etc.

In the nineteenth century, many French words began to appear in newspapers and magazines. In New English period words of French origin can be divided to semantic groups:

Political and social life - picnic, secretariat, communiqué, etiquette.

Military terms - brigade, corps, maneuver, etc.

Trade-related words - capital, finance, dividend, currency and so on.

Art and literature - ballet, ensemble, attic, silhouette, and so on.

Food, drink and clothing - blouse, beret, soup, compote, cafe, restaurant, menu, etc.

The words from the Spanish language

When Columbus discovered America in 1492 and in North and South America settled large colonies Spain became one of the richest country in Europe. During the rise of the Navy –military British forces close relations between two countries began to establish. In the XVI-XVII centuries contracts related with trade, politics, and weapons was signed and many different words passed to the vocabulary of the English language.

Naval and military terms - parade, grenade, and so on.

Trade-related - cargo, embargo, sherry, and etc.

Other words - guitar, matador, junta, etc.

Since the end of the fifteenth century Spain and Portugal opened the way for the newly discovered territories and established colonies in western India, as well as in North America. After colonies of North America contacting with Spanish-speaking people from the far West many words about the life of the people has caused further enrichment of the vocabulary of language.

For example: tobacco, tomato, potato, chocolate, banana, cacao, hammock, etc.

The words Portuguese language

There passed fewer words from the Portuguese language than the Roman languages to the dictionary of the English language.

In the sixteenth century, Portugal had colonies in India, as well as the East and the West African coast. British soldiers and merchants established relationships with the people of Portugal, who learned a lot of words and brought to England. These words are part of the vocabulary of the language from the sixteenth century.

For example: mandarin, verandah, zebra, buffalo, tank and etc.

In New English period a lot of words included from German language group to the language vocabulary.

The words from the German language

Some of the words connected with the scientific and cultural achievements. Thus, the majority of words in the language are of German origin. In XVI century, the Germans were brought to England to work in the mines. Terms of mineralogy and geology began in the sixteenth century and in the eighteenth century began to spread more rapidly.

For example: nickel, zinc, cobalt, quartz and others.

Not all German words were characterized with terminology. This is the most philosophical and political terms. We can clearly see it in the works of Hegel, Marx and Engels, translated into various languages.

World market (Weltmarkt)

Class struggle (Klassenkampf)

Superman (Übermensch) and etc.

In addition, in the dictionary of the new English language, there are words of German origin.

For example: iceberg, kindergarten, poodle, rucksack, etc.

During World War II words related with Hitler regime and fascist army passed to the vocabulary of the English language.

For example: Führer, fau, nazi, gestapo, reichstag, bunker and etc.

The words from Dutch language

The first words appeared in the Middle English period. At the time Dutch workers came to England to work in various works and lived there. The main Dutch words are associated with painting and shipping (navigation). According to the fourteenth began to come to light in nautical terms appeared in the XIV century and continued till to XVII century, sea wars between the two countries.

For example, the yacht, boom, dock, cruise, cruiser leak, etc.

In the XVI-XVII centuries after the peak of the Dutch Painting terms of art included into language vocabulary. For example: easel, landscape, etch and etc.

There are also a couple of words of the Dutch military terms.

For example: drill, onslaught, furlough, knapsack, and etc.

The words from the Russian language

The first Russian words began to pass into the dictionary of the English from the sixteenth century. It's almost happened in the middle of the sixteenth century, after the establishment of the English and Russian relations. In 1554, Moscow Company has established trade relations with Russia, merchants and travelers have been familiar with of Russian life, customs - traditions. We can say that most of the Russian words associated with the specific features of the Russian life were part of a new dictionary of the English language. Before the revolution of 1917, the words can be grouped as follows:

Currency- rouble, copeck.

Drinks - vodka, kvas.

Social relations - boyar, tsar.

Nature - tayga, beluga, tundra.

Different words - samovar, shuba, troika, astrakhan and others.

After the victory of the revolution in 1917, with the establishment of the first socialist state from the Russian language a large amount words managed to pass capitalist world.

For example: bolshevik, komsomol, sputnik, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, five - year plan, wall - newspaper, hero of labour, state - farm, collective farm and etc.

Loan-words from other languages.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the first English colonies in North America brought their own language. Soon this spread all North America and reached India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Colonialists of these places in connection with the developing British foreign trade relations have begun to bring different words from many places around the world. Most of these words related with products are manufactured by the British in these places, the animals and birds, new plants and observed new customs and traditions. Many of the words found in books about travel for the first time.

It should be noted that most of the loan words were limited. British colonialists have accepted more than 200 words from North American Indians.

For example: totem, moccasin, tepee, wigwam, etc.

Except that from East and Central Asia, different languages of the world many words passed through new dictionary of the English language.

India - yellow, jungle, Rupee, Cashmere, shampoo, etc.

Arabic - minaret, sherbet, algebra, harem, zero, mohair, zofa.

Central and West Africa - chimpanzee, zebra, gorilla, baobab.

South Africa – gnu.

China - china, tea, ginseng, and etc.

Japanese-kimano, soy, jiu-jitsu.

Persian - bazaar, dervish, caravan.

Turkish - bey, effendi, pasha, turkey.

Polynesia - kiwi, taboo, tattoo.

Malaysia - gong, bamboo, orang - outang and others.

CHAPTER I

SURVEY TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WORD STOCK

Today, English is one of the major world languages. Shakespeare wrote for a speech community of only a few millions, whose language was not much valued elsewhere in Europe. It was unknown to the rest of the world. Shakespeare's language was pretty-well limited to England and southern Scotland. It was not to be entered very much into Ireland or even Wales.

In the first place, the great expansion of English speakers was the growth of population in England itself. "At the Norman Conquest, the population of England was perhaps a million and a half. During the Middle Ages it grew to perhaps 4 or 5 million, but then was held down by recurrent plagues, and was still under 5 million in 1600. It was approaching 6 million in 1700 and 9 million in 1800. With the Industrial Revolution in full flow, the population expanded rapidly to 17 million in 1850, and over 30 million by 1900."¹

English entered more and more into the rest of the British Isles at the expense of Celtic languages. During the last two centuries it has become the first language in Wales. In 1805 William Wordsworth wrote a poem in which he listens to the singing of a 'solitary Highland Lass'. The spread of English was encouraged by deliberate government policy. "After the 1745 Jacobite rebellion, many schools were established in the Scottish Highlands, but the medium of instruction was English. Gaelic was forbidden. In Ireland Brian Friel's play *Translations* (1980) provides a brilliant imaginative recreation of the workings of British colonial linguistic policy in a nineteenth-century, Irish-speaking community in County Donegal."² Irish is a compulsory school subject in Ireland. Within the United Kingdom there are opportunities to learn all the Celtic languages and to be educated in them, in their countries and regions.

¹The English language. A historical Introduction. Second Edition. Charles Barber, Joan C. Beal, Philip A. Shaw p.239

²The English language. A historical Introduction. Second Edition. Charles Barber, Joan C. Beal, Philip A. Shaw p.240

Cause of wide spread of outside the British Isles to all continents of the world by trade, spread of colonization and conquest English has become a world language. The process began with English settlements in North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. English settlements in the West Indies began in the seventeenth century. British domination of the Indian subcontinent begins from the second half of the eighteenth century: the East India Company was founded in 1600. British trading-posts established from the seventeenth century. Later British settlement began in Australia, after the American War of Independence.

The expansion of British influence continued at an even greater rate during the nineteenth century. Early in the century, the British displaced the Dutch as the dominant power in South Africa. During the first half of the century British rule was also established in Singapore, British Guiana. The second half of the nineteenth century was marked by “the scramble for Africa”. British rule was established in regions of West Africa - including what is now Nigeria, East Africa - including what are now Kenya and Tanzania and southern Africa - including what are now Zimbabwe and Botswana.

In all these areas British English has been influential. In the Philippines and Puerto Rico the American English form has dominated. The great growth of population in the United States was supported by massive immigration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is one the factor that has given English its present popularity in the world. In 1788 the first American census was held. There were about 4 million people in the United States, most of them of British origin. In 1830 the population was nearly 13 million: by 1850 it was 23 million, and then - to 50 million by 1880, 76 million by 1900 and 150 million by 1950.

Worldwide expansion of English means now one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. Numbers of speakers of English vary widely. There are over 400 million speakers for whom English is a native language and many more for whom English is a second or foreign language. The method of its spread means that there are now many varieties of English, and that it is used for many different purposes in varying social contexts. In North America, Australia, and New Zealand, there was settlement by English-language speakers, who was more than the original inhabitants - native Americans, Australian Aborigines. Maoris and also dominated them politically and economically. The native languages had hardly any influence on the language of the settlers. In South Africa the community of those who speak English as a first language is comparatively small.

In Australia, New Zealand and South Africa there is little regional variation in the language. There are social and ethnic variations in Australia. Some speakers use a 'broader' accent, and use more local Australian words in their vocabulary. In all three countries, there are different varieties of English related with different ethnic groups, such as Australian Aboriginal English and Maori English. In the United States there is greater regional dialect differentiation. The original English-speaking settlers on the east coast developed dialectal differences. At the same time, they influenced one another and became more mixed, so that in the west the differences are less sharp than on the Atlantic coast. There are three main dialect areas, the Northern, the Midland and the Southern. That is often called General American includes parts of all three dialect areas. Canadian English is different, closer to General American than to British English.

Places in which English is spoken primarily as a native, second or foreign language has been marked as 'inner circle, outer circle and expanding circle' areas. The 'inner circle' of those communities English has been passed to the generations as a first language, such as the United Kingdom, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The 'outer circle' consists of areas in which English is widely used as a second language, one or more local languages for public purposes, and often for communication between different language groups in the community. In former British colonies in sub-Saharan Africa English usually plays a similar role and it is used as an official language or not. In Nigeria there are three main languages – Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa, five hundred local ones, but English is also an official language, and plays a major role in government and administration. India has a population of over one billion, and four hundred different languages. English is one of the official languages, Hindi and twenty-two regional languages. It is widely used as a language of administration and commerce.

The 'expanding circle' consists of those areas in which there is neither any native tradition of English speaking, nor institutional use of English. It is learned as a foreign language, for trade, travel, etc. The number of speakers learning English as a foreign language is growing rapidly. An example of an 'expanding circle' country is mainland China (Hong Kong, which, as a former British colony, belongs in the 'outer circle'). English has become a global language.

In some communities English where it is mostly a second language, it is used primarily in public areas - in administration, business, science-education and the media. But in some places, including Nigeria, India and Singapore, it is also often used in the personal areas - within the family, and among friends. When Hong Kong was still a British colony Chinese

(Cantonese) and English had the same status as official languages. English was used in the upper reaches of commerce and industry, legal system, in English-medium education, and in the media. But everyday talk within the Chinese community was carried on in Cantonese. English was seen as the language of power, while Cantonese was the language of solidarity and an expression of ethnicity. English was formal, while Cantonese was familiar. No longer English is the language of power, but will remain an important second language, especially in view of Hong Kong's worldwide trading activities.

The distinction between second language and foreign language is not so sharp. Educated people from a wide range of countries, including many European countries, may have learnt English as a foreign language. But they will use it as a lingua franca in contexts such as academic conferences. In Singapore there are four official languages; Chinese (Mandarin), English, Malay and Tamil. In the 1940s and 1950s Chinese was the most common medium of education, since independence (1965), English-medium education has spread until it is now universal, while Chinese, Malay and Tamil are taught as subjects.

In India, official policy was changed the method of education in schools from English to regional languages after independence; in practice many schools and nearly all universities still use English as a method of instruction. In Nigeria, primary schools are being built which teach in the local languages, but the secondary schools and the universities are still principally English-medium.³

Formal written English is the same all over the world, in an inner-, outer- or expanding-circle country. Speakers of English as a second or foreign language may use structures in their speech that are to be used by native speakers. There are English-based languages which separate from the standard types, as pidgins and creoles. A pidgin is an auxiliary language used in the first place for the purposes of trade. There are numerous pidgins in the world today - many of them based on European languages, including English. There are many English-based pidgins, especially in the coastal regions of West Africa and on the islands of the Caribbean and the Pacific. It is used between groups that have no common language. This is especially happen in a multilingual area. It may become an official language: Papua New Guinea's pidgin, called Tok Pisin, is formally accepted in the country's constitution. Some pidgins die out cause of the need for them passes. But others spread and gain wide currency.

³<http://www.omniglot.com/language/articles/etymology.htm>

Sometimes a pidgin becomes the first language of a group. The language is then called a creole. There are English-based creoles in the Caribbean, for example in Barbados and Jamaica, on the north coast of South America (Guyana, Surinam) and in the United States. Creoles developed in the Caribbean because of the mixing of populations caused by the slave-trade. Pidgins and creoles exist with standard varieties of the donor language.

The creole called Gullah is spoken by about a quarter of a million people living in the south-eastern coastal areas of the USA. Creoles have been brought to Britain since the Second World War by immigrants from the West Indies, by local varieties, such as London Jamaican.

The most characteristic features, of English its mixed character. While speaking of the mixed character of the language as a whole, the composite nature of the English vocabulary cannot be denied.

1) The term native in linguistic literature is used to denote word of Anglo-Saxon origin brought to the Britain from the continent in the 5th century by Germanic tribes (the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes) - The term is often applied to words, whose origin cannot be traced to any other language, for example, the word path.

2) “prof. Smirnitsky A.I, suggested another interpretation of the term: as words which existed in the English word—stock of the 7th century.”⁴

3) Ginsburg and her colleagues continue from a different term native as inclusive not only the ancient. Anglo-Saxon core- words coined later by means of various processed operative in English; namely word-formation, split of polysemy, etc.

The vocabulary of the English language is far from being homogenous. It consists of two layers - the native stock of words and the borrowed stock of words. The borrowed stock of words is larger than the native stock of words.

“Native words include only 30% of the total number of words in the English vocabulary but the native words form the bulk of the most frequent words actually used in speech and writing. Besides, the native words have a wider range of lexical and grammatical basic. They are highly polysemantic and productive in forming word clusters and set expressions.

⁴https://www.google.az/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&ved=0CCgQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fmajor-theoretic.narod.ru%2Flexicology%2F10-Etymological-survey-of-the-English-word.doc&ei=66bjUuuxCs2B4AT1voHACQ&usg=AFQjCNEt3Zy23YgV02MpBre3ta-Gzg_nAw&bvm=bv.59930103,d.bGE

Borrowed words or loanwords are words taken from another language and modified according to the patterns of the receiving language.”⁵

The most effective way of borrowing is direct borrowing from another language as the result of the contacts with other nations. A word may be also borrowed indirectly not from the source language but through another language.

During analyzing borrowed words we should distinguish between two terms - source of borrowing and origin of borrowing. The first term is applied to the language from which the word was immediately borrowed, the second - to the language to which the word may be ultimately traced. There are different approaches to classifying the borrowed stock of words.

In many cases a borrowed word especially one borrowed long ago is practically indistinguishable from a native word without etymological analysis. The number of the borrowings in the vocabulary of the language is defined by the historical development of the nation speaking the language.

There are the following groups: phonetic borrowings, translation loans, semantic borrowings, morphemic borrowings.

Phonetic borrowings are the most characteristic ones in all languages, they are called loan words proper. Words are borrowed with their spelling, pronunciation and meaning. Then they undergo assimilation, each sound in the borrowed word is substituted by the corresponding sound of the borrowing language. In some cases the spelling is changed. The structure of the word can also be changed. The position of the stress is very often influenced by the phonetic system of the borrowing language. “The paradigm of the word, and sometimes the meaning of the borrowed word are also changed. Such words as *labour*, *travel*, *table*, *chair*, *people* are phonetic borrowing from Italian; *Berufsverbot*, *Autobahn*, *iceberg*, *Ostarbeiter*, *lobby* are phonetic borrowings from German etc.”⁶

Translation loans are word-for-word (or morpheme-for-morpheme) translations of some foreign words or expressions. In such cases the notion is borrowed from a foreign language but it is expressed by native lexical units: *to take the bull by the horns* (Latin), *fair sex* (French), *living space* (German), *collective farm* (Russian) etc. Some translation loans appeared in English from Latin already in the Old English period, e.g. *Sunday* (*solis dies*). There are translation loans from the languages of Indians, such as: *pipe of peace*, *pale faced*, from German: *masterpiece*, *homesickness*, *superman*.

⁵ R.S.Ginzburg, S.S. Khidekel, G.Y.Knyazeva, A.A. Sankin: A course in Modern English. Moscow 1979. p. 216

⁶ Дубенец Э.М. Modern English Lexicology: Theory and Practice. Лексикология современного языка: лекции и семинары. - М., 2002.р.101

Semantic borrowings are such units when a new meaning of the unit existing in the language is borrowed. It can happen when we have two relative languages which have common words with different meanings, e.g. there are semantic borrowings between Scandinavian and English, such as the meaning *to live* for the word *to dwell* which in Old English had the meaning *to wander*.

Semantic borrowings can appear when an English word was borrowed into some other language, developed there a new meaning and this new meaning was borrowed back into English, e.g. *brigade* was borrowed into Russian and acquired the meaning *a working collective*. This meaning was borrowed back into English as a Russian borrowing. The same is true of the English word *pioneer*.

Morphemic borrowings are borrowings of affixes which occur in the language when many words with identical affixes are borrowed from one language into another, so that the morphemic structure of borrowed words becomes familiar to the people speaking the borrowing language, e.g. we can find a lot of Romanic affixes in the English word-building system, that is why there are a lot of words-hybrids in English where different morphemes have different origin, e.g. *goddess*, *beautiful*, *uneatable*, *uncomfortable*, *unmistakable* etc.

To which group does English language belong?

English language belongs to the Indo-European family of languages. It is broad family. It includes many European languages spoken today. The Indo-European family includes several major branches: Latin and the modern Romance languages, the Germanic languages, the Indo-Iranian languages, the Slavic languages, the Baltic languages of Latvian and Lithuanian; the Celtic languages, Greek.

The Indo-European languages are a family of several hundred related language and dialects. There including most major languages of Europe, the Iranian plateau and South Asia, historically ruling in Anatolia and Central Asia. From written attestations appearing at the time of the Bronze Age, in the form Anatolian languages and Mycenaean Greek, the Indo-European family is important to the field of linguistics. It possessed the longest recorded history after the Afro-asiatic family.

From a single unrecorded language believed that spoken more than 5000 years ago in the steppe regions north of the Black Sea and to have split into a number of dialects by

3000 BC carried by migrating tribes to Europe and Asia, these developed over time into separate languages.

The study of Indo-European began in 1786 with Sir William Jones's proposal that Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Germanic and Celtic were all derived from a common source. Sir William Jones, 1786, thinks that most European languages and others (in India, parts of the Middle East, and Asia) are cognates. These are related, as a family, by common origins.

The Indo-European languages widen from the Americas through Europe to North India. The Indo-European family is thought to have expanded in the forests north of the Black Sea (now Ukraine) during the Neolithic period. These people began to migrate between 3500 BC and 2500 BC, spreading west to Europe, south to the Mediterranean, north to Scandinavia and east to India.

Many important languages of the world are the Indo-European languages. For example: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian. These languages are official or co-official in many countries. They are important for academic, technical and world organizations.

More than half of the world's population speak one or more of these languages. They use it either as a mother tongue or as a business language. Languages are important in multinational contexts or with large numbers of speakers. Examples: Hindi, German, Portuguese, Bengali. Languages that are spread around the world are part of diasporas as their speakers. Examples: Greek, Yiddish, Polish, Armenian, Romany, Kurdish, Italian, Punjabi, Gujarati.

Some of the great classical languages of religion, philosophy and culture were Indo-European. Examples: Latin, Greek, Persian, Sanskrit, Pali.

Today, the Indo-European languages have spread across large areas of the globe. They include various tongues like English, Russian, French, Latin and Hindi. While English is very different from Hindi, but they both come ultimately from the source: Indo-Europe. The most widely studied language family in the world is the Indo-European family.

Indo-European languages are spoken by almost three billion native speakers. From the top 20 contemporary languages in terms of native speakers according to SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics) Ethnologue, twelve are Indo-European.

The Indo-European family is divided into twelve branches, ten of which contain existing languages. There are followings:

The Celtic Branch

These languages came down from Proto- Celtic. Ganlish inscriptions date as early as the 6th century BC.

The Celtic now is the smallest branch. The language expanded in Central Europe and ruled in Western Europe around 400 BC. When Germanic speaking Anglo Saxons arrived, the Celtic speakers pushed into Wales, Ireland and Scotland. The people moved across to the British Isles over 2000 years ago. One group of Celts returned to France. Their language became Breton. It was spoken in the Brittany region of France. “Breton is closer to Wales than to French. Other Celtic languages have become dead. These include Cornish (Cornwall in England), Gaulish (France), Cumbrian (Cumbria), Manx, Pictish (Scotland) and Galatian (spoken in Anatolia by the Galatians).”⁷

The Germanic Branch

These languages widen from Old North and Saxon. They include English, the language of technology, and the language with the largest vocabulary, the second most spoken language in the world. Dutch and German are the closest languages connected to English, less relative is Frisian. Flemish and Afrikaans are varieties of Dutch. Yiddish is a variety of German. Yiddish is written using the Hebrew script. According to the influence of early Christian missionaries, the majority of the Celtic and Germanic languages use the Latin Alphabet.

Three of the Scandinavian languages belong to this branch: Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. Swedish has tones. Finnish, belongs to a different family. Another old language is Faroese. Icelandic is the least changed of the Germanic languages. “Gothic (Central Europe), Frankish (France), Lombard (Danube region), Visigoth (Iberian Peninsula) and Vandal (North Africa) are extinct languages from this branch.”⁸

Two branches of the Indo-European family- the Germanic and the Romance helps to the study of the development of English. The branch of Romance called that because Romance languages derive from Latin, the language of ancient Rome. English is a member of the Germanic group of languages. The facts showed that this group started as a common

⁷<http://www.oocities.org/thetropics/cabana/8197/langfams.html>

⁸ <http://osdir.com/ml/culture.religion.muslim.progressive/2003-11/msg00062.html>

language in the Elbe river region about 3,000 years ago. By the second century BC, this Common Germanic language had divided into three sub-groups:

East Germanic is the first subgroup of Germanic language. Peoples of this subgroup were who migrated back to southeastern Europe. East Germanic language is not spoken today. The only written East Germanic language that survives is Gothic.

North Germanic developed into the modern Scandinavian languages of Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. But Icelandic language is not Finnish, which is related to Hungarian and Estonian because it is not an Indo-European language. The ancestor of modern German, Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, and English is West Germanic.

Invaders from Jutland and southern Denmark-the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes belonged to the West Germanic sub-group. The name of these invaders is the source of the words England and English. The invaders began to settle in the British Isles in the fifth and sixth centuries AD.

The English language belongs to the West Germanic branch Anglo-Frisian sub-group of the Germanic family.

The Angles and Frisians, the Jutes and the Saxons inhabited the coastal area of the modern Netherlands. They were the areas of the Federal Republic of Germany and the southern part of Denmark. A group of tribes known as High Germans lived in mountainous regions of Federal Republic of Germany. The High Germans included a number of tribes whose names are known since the early Middle Ages: The Alemanians, the Swabians, the Bavarians, the Thuringians and others. The High German group of tribes did not go far, together with the Saxons the Alemanians, Bavarians and Thuringians expanded east.

The High German dialects united into a common language known as Old High German. The first written records in Old High German date from 8th and 9th c. Another branch of High German is Yiddish. It appeared from dialects which were blended with elements of Hebrew and Slavonic and improved into a separate West Germanic language. Yiddish was exported from Germany to many other countries: Russia, Poland, the Baltic States and America.

During the great migration period – in the 5th c. – a group of West Germanic tribes began their invasion of the British Isles. The Angles, Saxons and Frisians came from the lowlands near the North Sea.

After Scots and Frisian come those Germanic languages that are: the non-Anglo-Frisian West Germanic languages and the North Germanic languages. “Isolation afforded to the English language by the British Isles, such as Dutch with strong affinities with English, especially to earlier stages of the language. Isolation has allowed English and Scots-as well as Icelandic and Faroese to develop independently of the Continental Germanic languages and their influences over time.”⁹

English is characterized by the use of modal verbs, the division of verbs into strong and weak classes. The closest relatives of English are Scots- spoken first of all in Scotland and parts of Northern Ireland. Frisian-spoken peoples are on the southern edges of the North Sea in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany.

The Latin Branch

This was also called Italic or Romance languages. These languages all are derived from Latin. Latin is one of the most important classical language. Italian and Portuguese are the closest major languages to Latin. Portuguese and Spanish have been separate for over 1000 years. The most widely spoken of these language is Spanish. Spanish has been influenced by Arabic and Basque. “Apart from Spain, it is spoken in most of Latin America. Apart from Latin, other extinct languages include Dalmatian, Osan, Faliscan, Sabine and Umbrian. French has many Germanic and Celtic influences.”¹⁰

Its alphabet derived from the Greek alphabet. It is used by many languages of the world. Latin was used by the scientific creation and the Catholic Church as their means of communication.

⁹<http://ru.glosbe.com/en/ru/Western%20Frisian>

¹⁰<http://www.savingtownsquare.com/ancient/gr/his/general/ie/ielan.htm>

The Baltic Branch

Baltic languages studied from the 14th century AD. There are three Baltic states. Only two Baltic languages are in the Baltic branch. Lithuanian is one of the oldest of the Indo-European languages. Lithuanian and Latvian both use the Latin script. Both of them have tones. Its study is important in defining the origins and growth of the family.

The Slavic Branch

Slavic languages studied from the 9th century AD from the earliest texts in Old Church Slavonic. One of the oldest of these languages is Bulgarian. The most important is the Russian language. Others include Polish, Slovak, Slovene, Macedonian, Bosnian, Kashubian, Sorbian, Czech, Ukrainian and Byelorussian. These languages are limited to Eastern Europe.

“The Catholic people use the Latin alphabet while the Orthodox use the Cyrillic alphabet. It is derived from the Greek. Indeed some of the languages are very similar differing only in the script used.”¹¹

The Iranian Branch

To this branch belong: Farsi, Pashto, Baluchi, Ossetian, Tadjik, Kurdish.

These languages come down from Ancient Persian. The main language of this branch is Farsi. It is spoken in Iran and much of Afghanistan. Kurdish is also belongs to the Iranian Branch. Kurdish is spoken in Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria by the Kurds. Recently in Turkey it was banned.

Pashto is spoken in Afghanistan and parts of north west Pakistan. In the desert regions between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan there spoken the Baluchi language. “These languages are written in the Nastaliq script. Ossetian is found in The Caucasus mountains, north of Georgia. Tadjik is a close language of Farsi, written in Cyrillic. It is spoken in Tadjikistan, northern Afghanistan.”¹²

¹¹<http://prezi.com/3u6avbaed0ex/indo-european-language-family>

¹²<http://iranian.com/main/blog/sadra/learn-speak-azeri.html>

The Illyric Branch

Only Albanian belongs to this branch. “Albanian language studied from the 14th century AD. Proto- Albanian likely arose from Paleo - Balkan predecessors.”¹³ It has been in the Latin script since 1909. There are two dialects that have been separated for 1000 years.

The Hellenic Branch

Hellenic languages fragmentary records in Mycenaean Greek from the late 15th – early 14th century BC. The only existing language in this branch is Modern Greek. Greek is one of the oldest Indo-European languages. The Ancient Greek of Homer was written from around 700 BC. The major forms of writing were Doric, Ionic, Aeolic and Attic. The later is classical Greek.

The language of the new Testament of the Christian Bible was written in a form of 1st century AD Greek called Koine.

The Indic Branch

This branch has many branches. Most of them are found in North India. They are derived from Sanskrit. The classical language of Hinduism begins from 1000 BC. This developed the languages Pali, Ardhamagadhi and the predecessors of the modern Indian languages.

“The Hindi speakers are Hindus and use the Sanskrit writing system called Devanagari.”¹⁴ Urdu is spoken by the Muslims. They use the Arabic Nastaliq script. These two languages are found in north and central India and Pakistan. Hindi and Urdu are very similar but differ in the script.

The Anatolian Branch

This branch includes the languages of the Hittite civilization. “Hittite is the earliest Indo-European language known in Europe. They ruled central Anatolia, fought with the Ancient Egyptians. It was mentioned in the Christian Bible’s Old Testament.” Other languages were Lydian, Lycian, Luwian and Palaic. All languages in this branch are dead.

¹³http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origin_of_the_Albanians

¹⁴http://www.krysstal.com/langfams_indoeuro.html

The Thracian Branch

This branch has only one modern language, Armenian. It has its own script.

The Tokharian Branch

The languages disappeared around the 8th century AD. “There is a little information about this branch as only a few manuscripts beginning from 600 AD. Turfanian and Kuchean are defined as dead languages, once spoken in north west China recently.”¹⁵ The closest relatives of these languages are from the Celtic, Anatolian and Latin branches.

The Indo-European family of languages divided into two general branches: The Centum languages, which are the western European languages and The Satem languages, which are the eastern European and Asia languages. The Centum language countries are Italic, Anatolian, Hellenic, Celtic, Tocharian countries.

The Satem language countries are Baltic, Slavic, Albanian, Armenian, Indo-European.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of English language was first brought with the invasion by Germanic tribes in the 5th and 6th centuries A.D.

Previously to the Germanic invasion the British Isles inhabited for fifty years. The first millennium B.C. was the period of Celtic migrations. The earliest inhabitants were the Celts. Celts were a tribal society consisting of relative groups and tribes. They practiced a primitive agriculture and leaded on trade with Celtic Gaul. Celtic languages were spoken over Europe before our era. Later they were absorbed by other Indo-European languages.

¹⁵<http://www.slideshare.net/pamelasanhueza/language-families-and-branches>

Gaul was conquered by the Romans in the first century B.C. Traders and colonists from Rome came to settle in the south-eastern towns. Among the most important trading centers of Roman Britain was London. The British Isles had been known to the Romans as a source of tin ore.

The Roman occupation of Britain continued nearly 400 years. In A.D. 410, the Roman troops were withdrawn to Rome by Constantine. The Empire was breaking up according to internal and external causes. These causes were the attacks of barbarian tribes and the growth of independent kingdoms on former Roman territories. Many towns were destroyed.

Since the Romans had left the British Isles, West Germanic tribes had already come into contact with the Romans and the Romanized population of continental provinces.

People from Denmark and the northwestern coasts of present-day Germany and the Netherlands were first users of English language. The 5th c. was the age of increased Germanic expansion. West Germanic tribes had colonized the island by the end of the century.

“According to Bede- a monastic scholar who wrote the first history of England “*Historia ecclesiastica gentis anglorum*”, the invaders came to Britain in A.D.449 under the leadership of two Germanic kings, Hengist and Horsa.”¹⁶ For Bede the newcomers were of the three strongest races of Germany, the Saxons, the Angles and the Jutes.

The Jutes or the Frisians - the first wave of invaders occupied the south-east Kent and the Isle of Wight.

The second wave of immigrants was the Saxons, had been expanding west areas across Frisian to the Rhine.

The last stage of the drift set up their settlements along the south coast and on both banks of the Thames, and depending on location, were called South Saxons, West Saxons

¹⁶ T.A. Rastorguyeva: A History of English. Moscow 1983. p. 57

and East Saxons. There were many kingdoms consolidated by the Saxons. The largest and the most powerful of them was Wessex, the kingdom of West Saxons.

Last came Angles from the southern Denmark. They inhabited on the east coast and moved up the rivers to the central part of the island. Angles found large kingdoms which defeated their weaker neighbors: East Anglia, Mercia and North Umbria.

West Germanic tongues came to be spoken all over Britain after the settlement. These immigrants spoke related dialects of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family. Their language began to develop in separate from the Germanic languages. The Germanic settlement is the beginning of the independent history of the English language. By 600 A.D. it had developed into Old English or Anglo-Saxon, surrounding the territory of most of modern England.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST

The Norman Invasion and Conquest of 1066 was not only a great event in British political history but also the greatest single event in the history of the English language. The Norman conquerors of England had come from Scandinavia. That event brought new rulers and new cultural, social and linguistic influences to the British Isles.

The Duke of Normandy William the Conqueror conquered England and the Anglo-Saxons in 1066 AD. The new overlords spoke a dialect of Old French known as Anglo-Norman. The Normans were also of Germanic stock ("Norman" comes from "Norseman"). Anglo-Norman was a French dialect that had considerable Germanic influences.

The Norman French ruling dominated government, educational and legal systems and the church for three centuries. During this period English accepted thousands of words from Norman French and from Latin. Its grammar changed rather radically. At the end of that time, the aristocracy had accepted English as their language. The use and importance of French gradually faded. They spoke the Northern dialect of French. Their tongue in Britain is often referred to as "Anglo-French" or "Anglo- Norman". The

Norman establishment used French and Latin, leaving English as the language of the illiterate and powerless majority.

Proceeding to the Norman Conquest, mainly during the Roman occupation and from the transformation of Britain to Christianity in the seventh century Latin had been only a minor influence on the English language. But now there was a complete infusion of Romance (Anglo-Norman) words.

First, the English kings lost their Norman territories in the reign of King John (1199-1216). At this time the nobility became increasingly estranged from France.

In 1258, the barons, led by a French-born English nobleman, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, forced Henry III to accept the appointment of a committee of 24 nobles, whom were to be chosen by the king, for the purpose of drafting a scheme of constitutional reform. Under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, the plan was drawn up at Oxford in June, 1258. It provided for a council of 15 members to advise the king and to meet three times a year to consult with representatives of the region. Committees were chosen by an involved electoral system to keep check upon the various branches of the government. Local administrative reforms were instituted and made to limit the taxing power of the king.

The committee of 24 completed their work the following year by drawing up an enlarged version of the Provisions of Oxford known as the Provisions of Westminster. The new document provided for additional inheritance and taxation reforms. They also demanded the restoration of English as part of the Provisions. Henry III subsequently issued a proclamation in English as well as French.

The burst of the Hundred Years War (1337) between England and France was a significant impact to change. The continual enmity between France and England forced Englishmen and Frenchmen to see themselves as belonging to different peoples.

From 1362, English was used in courts of law, all legal cases being tried in English. But English was not used in the recording the proceedings of courts of law until the eighteenth century.

By the 1700s English was the language is easily readable by modern speakers. Colonization of new territories by the newly united Kingdom of Great Britain spread English to the far corners of the world. English began to develop its major world dialectal varieties. Some of them would develop into national standards for newly independent colonies. By the 21st century, English as the language of science and popular culture, has become the most important language on the planet.

THE HISTORICAL PERIODS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

There are seven periods in the history of English:

OLD ENGLISH –begins with the Germanic settlement of Britain in the 5th century or with the beginning of writing in the 7th century and ends with the Norman Conquest in 1066.

- I. Early Old English - c.450-c.700.
- II. Old English - c.700-1066.

MIDDLE ENGLISH - (CLASSICAL ME)

This period begins with the Norman Conquest and ends with the introduction of printing (1475).

- III. Early ME –1066 – c. 1350.
- IV. ME – c. 1350-1475.

EARLY NEW ENGLISH – begins with the introduction of printing (1475) and New Period lasts to the present day.

- V. Early NE- 1476 - c.1660.

NEW ENGLISH (MODERN ENGLISH)

- VI. Normalization Period - Age of Correctness, Neo-Classical period – c.1660 - c.1800.
- VII. Late NE, or Mod E (including Present-day English) – c.1800 – since 1945.

The first period – pre-written or pre-historical period can be called Early Old English. This period continues from the West Germanic invasion of Britain till the beginning of writing, from the 5th to the close of the 7th c. It is the period of tribal dialects. Tribal dialects were used for communication, because there being no written form of English. These were dialects of the West Germanic invaders- Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians.

The second period - historical period begins from the 8th c. till the end of the 11th. The historical period of English language of that time is called as Old English or Anglo-Saxon, also Written Old English. The tribal dialects changed into local and regional dialects. There emerged four major dialects of Old English. These four dialects were Northumbrian in the north of England, Mercian in the Midlands, West Saxon in the south and west, and Kentish in the Southeast. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes spoke similar to modern Frisian - a mutually intelligible language. The language of the northeastern region of the Netherlands - that is called Old English.

These invaders pushed out the original, Celtic-speaking inhabitants. They live now England into Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and Ireland, leaving behind a few Celtic words. These Celtic languages survive today in the Gaelic languages of Scotland and Ireland and in Welsh. Cornish is now a dead language. Germanic invaders and settlers came from Norway and Denmark beginning in the late 8th century. These were known as Vikings. Vikings - who attacked settlements and churches for gold and silver.

Beginning around 850 during Norse invasions and settlement brought many North Germanic words into the language, particularly in the north of England. Some examples are dream, which had meant 'joy' until the Vikings imparted its current meaning on it from the Scandinavian cognate draumr, and skirt, which continues to live alongside its native English cognate shirt. They spoke a northern Germanic dialect different in grammar from Anglo-Saxon. In the 11th century, the attacks became organized. "State-sponsored military invasions and England was ruled for a time by the kings of Denmark

and Norway. The Scandinavian influence on the language was strongest in the north and lasted for a full 600 years.”¹⁷

The majority of words in modern English come not only from Old English roots also from foreign. In fact, most of the known Old English words have descendants surviving today. Old English is much more important. Half of the most commonly used words in modern English have Old English roots. Words derive from Old English roots like for example: water and strong. Old English, whose best known surviving example is the poem Beowulf, lasted until about 1100.

Old English was a typical Old Germanic language, with few foreign borrowings with specific phonetic peculiarities and purely Germanic vocabulary. Old English was a synthetic language with a well-developed system of morphological categories, for example, in the noun and adjective. The language of this historical period is usually described synchronically.

The third period - is known as Early Middle English. This period begins after Norman Conquest in 1066 and covers the 12th, 13th and half of the 14th c. The official language in England under Norman rule was French. Its variety called Anglo-French or Anglo- Norman. It was also the dominant language in literature.

It was the period of the greatest dialectal divergence and this divergence caused by the feudal system and by foreign influences. These influences were- Scandinavian and French. That dialectal divergence and lack of official English made a favorable environment for intensive linguistic change. The local dialects were used for oral communication, but little employed in writing. The end of the period the literary prestige of local dialects grew and English began to displace French in the sphere of writing. Early Middle English was a period of great changes, especially in lexis and grammar. English language accepted two layers of lexical borrowings: The Scandinavian element in the North-Eastern area (due to the Scandinavian invasions since the 8th c.) and French element in the speech of townspeople in the South-East, especially in the higher strata (due to the Norman Conquest). By the end of the grammatical alterations had transformed English from highly inflected language into a mainly analytical one.

¹⁷ <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/a-very-brief-history-of-the-english-language>

The fourth period - from the 14th c. till the end of the 15th surrounds the age of Chaucer, the greatest English medieval writer. It is called Late or Classical Middle English. It was the period of the restoration of English to the position of the state and literary language. The main dialect used in writing and literature was the mixed dialect of London –this dialect was originally derived from the Southern dialectal group. Chaucer's language was a recognized literary form, imitated throughout the 15th c. In that period the written forms of the language developed and improved. The written records of the late 14th and 15th c. showed the growth of English vocabulary and the increasing of French loan-words in English. H. Sweet called Middle English the period of "leveled endings". Most of the inflections in the nominal system – in nouns, adjectives, pronouns – had fallen together.

The fifth period – Early New English began from the introduction of printing to the age of Shakespeare, from 1475 to c. 1660. The first printed book was published by William Caxton in 1475 in England. Caxton's English of the printed books was a kind of bridge between the London literary English of the Middle English period and the language of the Literary Renaissance. This period is a kind of transition between two well-known epochs of literary efflorescence: the age of Chaucer and the age of Shakespeare.

The Early New English period was a time of great changes at all spheres, especially in lexical and phonetic spheres. New words from internal and external sources enriched the vocabulary of the English language. Extensive phonetic changes were transforming the vowel system. The inventory of grammatical forms and syntactical constructions was almost the same as in Modern English, but their use was different.

The sixth period – begins from the mid- 17th c. to the close of the 18th c. In the history of the language it is often called "the age of normalization and correctness", but in the history of literature – the "neoclassical" age. This age well- known for "norms" – which can be defined as received standards recognized as correct at this period. The norms were fixed as formulas of correct usage in dictionaries and grammar books published at the time. "The 18th c. has been called the period of "fixing the

pronunciation”. The formation of new verbal grammatical categories was completed.”¹⁸ Syntactical structures were perfected and standardized. The neo-classical period had free choice in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.

The seventh period - in the history of English represents Late New English or Modern English which covers the 19th and 20th c. The classical language of literature was distinguished from the local dialects. The dialects were used in oral communication and had no literary tradition; the dialects of lower social ranks dialect. The writing of dialects was limited in books in Standard English or to recording folklore. The “best” from of English, the Received Standard and the regional standards are being spread through new channels: the press, radio, cinema and television.

With the growth of the British Empire in the 19th c. and with the increased weight of the United States English has spread to all the inhabited continents. In the 19th and 20th c. the English vocabulary has reflected to the rapid progress of technology, science, culture and other changes in all spheres.

¹⁸ <http://ru.scribd.com/doc/144396617/The-History-of-English-Language>

CHAPTER II

ENGLISH BORROWINGS AND THEIR STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE (HISTORICAL APPROACH)

Except for a small number of borrowings the Old English vocabulary was purely Germanic. It consisted of native words inherited from Proto-Germanic. It was formed from native roots and affixes. The three main layers in the native Old English words are:

- 1) common Indo-European words,
- 2) common Germanic words,
- 3) specifically Old English words.

Words belonging to the first layer make the oldest part of the Old English vocabulary. They were inherited by Proto-Germanic and passed into the Germanic languages of various subgroups, including English.

Among these words there are names of phenomena, plants and animals, names of parts of the human body, terms of kinship, agricultural terms and etc. “Old English examples of this layer are: mona (moon), treow (tree), modor (mother), sunu (son), beon (be), don (do), ic (I), min (my), twa (two).”

The second layer includes words which are shared by most Germanic languages. This layer is smaller than the layer of common Indo-European words. The relation between Germanic and common Indo-European words in the Germanic languages was estimated by 19th c.

Common Germanic words originated in the common period of Germanic history. These words are connected with nature, the sea and daily life.

The third layer of native words can be defined specifically Old English, which do not occur in other Germanic or non-Germanic languages. These words are few.

Borrowed words constituted only a small portion of the Old English vocabulary. Borrowings reflect the contacts of English with other tongues including from various political, economical, social and cultural events in the early periods of British history. Old English borrowings come from two sources: Celtic and Latin.

CELTIC BORROWINGS

Celtic tribes inhabited before Anglo Saxons came there in 5th century. There were few Celtic borrowings in English language. Celtic words borrowed in the early period are extremely small, *down* and *dun* are most common of them. The word *avon* met in several geographical names, for example: Startford-on Avon is the Celtic word for *river*. The word *Britain* is from the name of one of the Celtic tribes.

The descendants of the old Celtic tribes are Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen. They still speak their Celtic languages: Welsh in Wales, Gaelic in Scotland and Erse in Eire.

Some words were borrowed from these Celtic languages in later period. For example: *clan*, *slogan*, *whisky*, etc.

EARLY CELTIC LOAN-WORDS

Before the beginning of Latin borrowing in England, the English must have earned some words from the Celts. Some of the Latin loans of the period up to approximately A.D. 650 were acquired by the English through the Celts. It is likely that *ceaster* and *-coin*, as in *Lincoln* - Lat. *colonia*.

Phonology of these words go through the same prehistoric Old English sound-changes as the words which the English brought with them from the Continent.

A number of pure Celtic words acquired during the early years of the English settlement. The Normans are only in that they gave up their own language altogether and became Englishmen, in which the English never became Celts. No more than a dozen Celtic words other than place names were adopted by the English up to the time of the Conquest. "These include *brocc* 'badger,' *torr* 'peak,' and *bannuc* 'a bit.' Many

American place names are of Indian origin, so many English place names are of Celtic provenience: *Cornwall, Devon, Avon, Usk, Dover, London, Carlisle*, and etc.”¹⁹

Rich borrowing from Celtic was found only in place names. The Old English kingdoms Kent, Deira and Bernicia derive their names from the names of Celtic tribes. The name of York, the Downs and perhaps London has been followed to Celtic sources.

There are very few loan-words in the Old English vocabulary. Various Celtic signs of ‘river’ and ‘water’ were understood by the Germanic invaders as proper names: “Ouse, Exe, Esk, Evan go back to Celtic *amhuin* ‘river’, *uisge* ‘water’”²⁰. “Thames, Stour, Dover also come from Celtic. The elements occurring in Celtic place-names can help to identify them: like –comb ‘deep valley’ in Duncombe, Winchcombe, Batcombe; –torr ‘high rock’ in Torr; –llan ‘church’ in Llandaff, Llanelly; –pill ‘creek’ in Huntspill, Pylle.”

The Celtic component combined with a Latin and a Germanic component make a compound place-name; that is why many place-names with Celtic elements are hybrids.

For example:

Celtic + Latin	Celtic + Germanic
Man-chester	York-shire
Wor-cestor	Lich-field
Win-chester	Salis-bury
Devon-port	Devon-shire
Lan-caster	Canter-bury

Except of place-names Celtic borrowings in Old English were very few. Examples of common nouns are: OE *cradol* (NE cradle), *bratt* ‘cloak’, *dun* ‘hill’, *cross* (NE cross).

According to the activities of Irish missionaries in spreading Christianity a few words like; *ancor* ‘hermit’, *dry* ‘magician’ must have entered Old English from Celtic.

¹⁹https://www.google.az/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&ved=0CCMQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Ffaculty.mu.edu.sa%2Fdownload.php%3Ffid%3D74617&ei=HljUoDdlaGG4gSWpYDYBg&usg=AFQjCNHiU3zNTmlmDKB_AihzFOnQhRIhJg

²⁰ <http://major-theoretic.narod.ru/LSV/lsv-g.doc>

Some of the Celtic borrowings have died out or have survived only in dialects. For example: *loch* 'lake', *coomb* 'valley'.

"More recent times there have seen the appearance of a few more Celtic words into English: from Irish Gaelic in the seventeenth century *shamrock*, *brogue*, *leprechaun*, *tory*, *galore*, and *banshee*, *shillelagh*, *blarney*, *colleen*; from Scots Gaelic, in addition to *loch*, *clan*. A few rarely used words which entered English in late Middle English times, *bog*, *plaid*, *slogan*, *cairn*, *whiskey*, and some others less familiar; from Welsh, *crag*, occurring first in Middle English, is the best known; others of more recent introduction include *cromlech* and *eisteddfod*."²¹

LATIN BORROWINGS

Many later borrowings, they are the most part concerned with military affairs, commerce, agriculture, or with refinements of living which the Germanic peoples had acquired through a fairly close contact with the Romans since at least the beginning of the Christian era. A number of Latin words—loanwords which are common to several or to all of the Germanic languages to this day acquired while it was a regional type of Germanic along with the other Germanic tribes. *Wine* (OE *win*, Lat. *vinum*), marks an accessory of the good life which the Germanic peoples learned about from the Romans. It is to be found in one form or another in all the Germanic languages—the same form as the Old English in Old Frisian and Old Saxon, *Wein* in Modern German, *wijn* in Modern Dutch, *vin* in Danish and Swedish. It was brought to Britain by the Germanic warrior-adventurers who in the mid-fifth century, became the first English people. Malt drinks—*beer* and *ale* are both Germanic words, and mead was known to the Indo- Europeans. Roman merchants had entered into the Germania of these early centuries, Roman farmers had settled in the Rhineland and the valley of the Moselle.

The Latin language showed influence on different sides of English; the growth of writing, literature and the Old English alphabet. At different stages of Old English history Latin words entered the English language. There can be divided into several layers:

The first layer includes words which the West Germanic tribes brought from the continent while they came to settle in Britain. Since Britain had been under Roman

²¹ Thomas Pyles: The Origins and Development of the English Language. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. p. 331

occupation for almost 400 years the acceptance of Latin words continued in Britain after the invasion. Although the Romans left Britain before the settlement of the West Teutons, Latin words could be transmitted to them by the Romanized Celts.

Early Old English borrowings from Latin indicate the new things and elements. The Teutons had learnt these words from the Romans. “Before they came into contact with Rome units of measurements and articles of trade words connected with trade were unknown to the Teutons: for example, *ceapian*, *ceap*, *ceapman* - to trade, trader, to trade, trading, trader came from Latin names for ‘merchant’ - *caupo* and *mango*.”²²

Elements of measurement and containers were adopted with their Latin names: OE *ynce* (NE inch), OE *flasce*, *ciest* (NE flask, chest), OE *pund* (NE pound) from Latin *pondo* and *uncia*, OE *mynet*, *mynetian* - coin, to coin.

Roman influence to building can be deliberated in words like Old English *cealc*, *coper* (NE *chalk*, *copper*). A several group of words relating to domestic life are examples by Old English *cytel*, *disc*, *cuppe*, *pule* (NE *kettle*, *dish*, *cup*, *pillow*) etc.

Borrowings defining to military affairs are Old English *mil* (NE *mile*) from Latin *millia passuum*, which meant a thousand steps made the measure the distance; Old English *weall* (NE *wall*) from Latin *vallum*; OE *strat* from Latin *strata via* – “paved road”. These “paved roads” were laid to connect Roman military camps and colonies in Britain.

Among the Latin loan-words accepted in Britain were some place-names or components of place-names used by the Celts. “Latin *castra* in the form *caster*, *ceaster* ‘camp’ formed Old English place-names which survive today as *Chester*, *Dorchester*, *Lancaster*.”²³

Latin *colonia* ‘settlement for retired soldiers’ is found in Colchester and in the Latin-Celtic hybrid Lincoln; Latin *portus* in *Bridport* and *Devonport*. Place-names made of Latin and Germanic elements are: *Portsmouth*, *Greenport* and others.

²²<https://www.google.az/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&ved=0CDIQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fmir.zavantag.com%2Fistoriya%2F13283%2Findex.html&ei=OovjUoWwE8ew4QTXrIDoBg&usg=AFQjCNEkulQwxU7uKGFwW4DP1RDkQM7wXw>

²³ <http://rudocs.exdat.com/docs/index-72676.html?page=3>

The difference of two layers of early Latin borrowings is problematic. The earlier, continental layer of loan words was more numerous than the layer made in Britain. Most Old English words which is easily accounted for if the borrowings were made by the Teutons before their migrations. The transference of loan-words from tribe to tribe was easy. The relations between the Germanic conquerors could hardly be favorable for extensive borrowing.

Loan - words from Latin are very numerous in English. "They are commonly divided into three layers:

- 1) Words borrowed before the English came to Britain and just after their coming to Britain;
- 2) Words borrowed when the English became Christians;
- 3) Words borrowed at the time of the Renaissance.”²⁴

A great number of Latin words came into the English Language through French after the Norman conquest, but those had undergone great changes before they came into English and therefore are considered as loan-words from French.

1. a) Loan-words from Latin of the earliest period reflect the economical and cultural relations between the Romans and the Teutonic tribes on the continent. Coming into contact with a nation more cultured than themselves, the Teutonic tribes naturally learned about many things and borrowed their names from Latin. Those were short words learned in a purely oral manner, e.g. wine (L.vinum), pepper (L. piper), pear (L. pirum), cheese (L. caseus), butter (L. butyrum).

b) After the invasion of Britain (in 449), which had been occupied by the Romans over 450 years (from 55 B. C. till 411 A. D.) the English borrowed Latin words mostly connected with the remains of Roman constructions in Britain, for example: port (L. portus), street (L. strata via), camp (L. campus), etc.

2. The second period is connected with the introduction of Christianity into Britain in 597. At that time Christianity spread culture and becoming Christians the English learned about many things connected with the church as well as with different aspects of cultural life.

²⁴ Э.М.Дубенец: Lexicology. Moscow 2002. p. 100

Most of the words connected with the new religion were of Greek origin, but they were borrowed into English in their Latin form. Among them were: *candle*, *priest*, *saint*, etc.

The Roman priests brought culture and education with them. Names of different materials, clothes, plants, animals borrowed at the time.

For example: *chalk* (*L.calcem*), *oil* (*L. oleum*), *cup* (*L.cuppa*), *kettle* (*L. catillus*), *rose* (*L.rosa*), *plant* (*L.planta*), etc.

During these five hundred years many Latin words which found in the English language divided two main groups: 1) words connected with religion, 2) words connecting with learning.

The new religion introduced a lot of new conceptions which required new names. Many of them were adopted from Latin.

<i>OE</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>Latin</i>
biscop	bishop	episcopus
candel	candle	candela
clerec	clerk	clēricus
dēofol	devil	diabolus
munuc	monk	monachus

Many monastic schools were built in Britain after the establishment of Christianity. The written forms of Old English improved with the translations of Latin texts. That process reflected in a large number of borrowings connected with education and words of academic, “bookish” character. The earlier borrowings were adopted through books – they first were used in Old English translations from Latin. Other modern words of this group: accent, meter, grammar, gloss, decline.

<i>OE</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>Latin</i>
scōl	school	schola
dihtan	compose	dictare

The Latin influence on the Old English vocabulary was not limited to borrowing of words. There were other aspects of influence. Words and phrases created from the Latin words as their literal translations called “translation-loans”. The first elements of translation-loans are names of the days of the week. It was found not only in Old English but also in Old and Modern Germanic languages.

OE

Mōnan-dæz(*Monday*)

Tiwes- dæz (*Tuesday*)

Latin

Lunae dies

Martisdies

A large number of mixed borrowings indicating new objects and new ideas came from Latin: monks, priests, school-masters. Some of these words became part of everyday vocabulary. There include words belonging to different semantic spheres: “for example, names of illnesses and words defining medical treatment- *cancer, fever, paralysis, plaster*; names of trees and plants – *elm, lily, pine*; names of animals –*elephant, tiger*; names of clothes – *mat, sack, sock*; names of foods- *beet, radish, caul*.”²⁵

As native English words early Latin participated in the sound changes, for example; in *disc* (NE dish) and *cī ese* (NE cheese) the consonants [sk] and [kʰ] were palatalized and changed into [ʃ] and [tʃ]. Some later borrowings , for example *scōl, scōlere* didn’t participate in the change and [sk] was remained.

Borrowings obtained English grammatical forms and were changed like respective parts of speech, for example; Fem. nouns were declined as n- stems: *munc, dēofol* (NE monk. devil). Some of Latin borrowings were used in derivation and word-compounding, for example: the verbs *fersian* ‘*versify*’, ‘*plantian*’ (NE plant) were derived from borrowed nouns *fers, plant*; many derivatives were formed from the early Latin loan-words *caupo, mengo*.

The grammatical form of several loan-words was misunderstood: *pisum* on losing –*m* was treated as a plural form and –*s-* was dropped to produce; OE *pese*, NE plural *peas*.

²⁵https://www.google.az/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&ved=0CC0QFjAB&url=ht tp%3A%2F%2Fpodelise.ru%2Fdocs%2F18048%2Findex-10915.html%3Fpage%3D5&ei=K5HjUrKuN5TV4AS-kYCACQ&usg=AFQjCNFu78_wrto58nkkJ1b70r2XDgsBQ&bvm=bv.59930103,d.bGE

3. The words borrowed from Latin at the time of the Renaissance were adopted exclusively through writing. Most of the words borrowed at that period can be recognized by morphological elements. For example: verbs with the suffix **–ute**, as in *constitute*, *execute*; adjectives with the suffix **–ant, –ent**, as in *apparent*, *obedient*, *triumphant*, etc.

Many affixes are of Latin origin, but they were not borrowed separately. Many loan words from Latin with certain affixes became so familiar to the English.

Many Latin words were borrowed in the 17th and the 18th centuries. Those were mostly scientific terms and they preserved the morphological character of Latin words. For example: *sanatorium*, *curriculum*, *datum*, *vacuum*, etc.

Many Latin words borrowed in the later period have become international: *alibi*, *modern*, *laboratory*, *system*, *communism*, *climate*, etc.

The English also use many Latin abbreviations, e.g.

For example:

a.m. (L. *ante meridiem*) before noon

p.m. (L. *post meridiem*) after noon

e.g. (L. *exempli gratia*) for example

etc. (L. *et cetera*) and so on

L. (L. *libra and librae*) pounds or sounds.

“Among the early English loan-words from Latin, some of which were acquired from the British Celts, are *candel* ‘candle’ (Lat. *candēla*), *sealtian* ‘to dance’ (Lat. *saltāre*), *sealm* (Lat. *psalmus*, taken from Greek), *leahtric* ‘lettuce’ (Lat. *lactūca*), *eced* ‘vinegar’ (Lat. *acētum*), *cyst* ‘box’ (Lat. *cesta*), *peru* ‘pear’ (Lat. *pirum*), *senop* ‘mustard’ (Lat. *sināpi*), *regol* ‘rule’ (Lat. *regula*), *port* ‘harbor’ (Lat. *portus*), *mynster* ‘monastery’ (Lat. *monasterium*), *earc* ‘ark’ (Lat. *arca*), *sicor* ‘secure’ (Lat. *sēcūrus*), with apheresis and an unusual vowel development), *crisp* ‘curly’ (Lat. *crispus*), *segn* ‘mark, banner’ (Lat. *signum*), and *ceaster* ‘city’ (Lat. *castra* ‘camp’).”²⁶

There are about 175 such words, most of them indicating special spheres in which the

²⁶ Г.Н.Бабиц: Lexicology: a current guide. p. 25

Romans excelled. Many of these words have survived into Modern English. They include *ancor* ‘anchor’ (Lat. *ancora*), *cealc* ‘chalk’ (Lat. *calc-*), *cēap* ‘market place, wares, price’ (Lat. *caupō* ‘tradesman,’ more specifically ‘wineseller’), *mangere* ‘-monger’, *cēse* ‘cheese’ (Lat. *cāseus*), *disc* ‘dish’ (Lat. *discus*), *cempa* ‘kemp, warrior’ (Lat. *campio*), *cetel* ‘kettle’ (Lat. *catillus* ‘little pot’), *cycene* ‘kitchen’ (Lat. *coquina*), *mynet* ‘coin, coinage, Modern English *mint*’ (Lat. *moneta*), trader’ (Lat. *mangō*), *piper*, -or ‘pepper’ (Lat. *piper*), *pund* ‘pound’ (Lat. *pondo* ‘measure of weight’), *sacc* ‘sack’ (Lat. *saccus*), *sicol* ‘sickle’ (Lat. *secula*), and *weall* ‘wall’ (Lat. *vallum*).

All these are popular loan-words have gone through all phonological developments which occurred subsequently to their adoption in the various Germanic languages. *Chalk*, *dish*, and *kitchen*, for instance, show respectively in their initial, final, and medial consonants the Old English palatization of *k*; in addition, the last-cited word in its Old English form *cycene* shows mutation of Vulgar Latin *u* in the vowel of its stressed syllable. An earlier *a* has been mutated by *i* in a following syllable in *cetel* and *cempa*. It is similar with the German development of the same words. All have undergone the High German sound shift, the *d* of Latin *discus* occurring as *t* in *Tisch*, the medial *t* of *monēta* and *strata* as *z* [ts] and *ss* in German *Münze* and *Strasse*, the *p* of Latin *pondo* and *piper* as *pf* and *ff* in German *Pfund* and *Pfeffer*, and the postvocalic *k* of Latin *secula* as *ch* in German *Sichel*.

Old English *scōl* ‘school’ (Lat. *schola*, ultimately Greek) is obviously a later borrowing which must have been adopted before the Old English change of [sk-] to [s-] in order for it to have acquired the later sound. At the time when *scōl* was borrowed, this sound change was no longer operative. Had the word been borrowed earlier, it would have developed into Modern English *shool*. The medial consonant of Old English *fefer* ‘fever’ (Lat. *febris*), on the other hand, reflects a late Latin change. *Febrile*, a learned loan, came into English centuries later—specifically in the seventeenth century.

After approximately A.D. 650, and not showing English sound changes, such learned loan-words as the following occur: *plaster* (medical) (Lat. *emplastrum*), *alter* ‘altar’ (Lat. *altar*), *magister* ‘master,’ *martir* ‘martyr’ (Lat. *martyr*), *templ* ‘temple’ (Lat. *templum*), *(a)postol* ‘apostle’ (Lat. *apostolus*), *dēmon* (Lat. *daemōn*), *messe* (Lat. *missa*, later *messa*), *circul* ‘circle’ (Lat. *circulus*), *paper* (Lat. *papyrus*), *cālend* ‘month’s beginning’ (Lat.

Calendae ‘calends’) *comēta* ‘comet,’ *balsam* (Lat. *balsamum*), *sōn* ‘musical sound’ (Lat. *sonus*), *fers* ‘verse’ (Lat. *versus*), and *cristalla* ‘crystal’ (Lat. *crystallum*). Since Latin borrowed freely from Greek, it is not surprising that some of the loans cited are of Greek origin, for example (to cite their Modern English forms), *apostle*, *demon*, *paper*, *comet*, *balsam*, and *crystal*. This is of course the merest sampling of Latin loan-words in Old English. Somewhat more than five hundred in all occur in the entire Old English period up to the Conquest. This is not actually a large number as compared with the Latin borrowings in later times.

LATIN BORROWINGS IN MIDDLE ENGLISH TIMES

Many borrowings from Latin appeared during the Middle English period. It is impossible to say whether a word is from French or from Latin, for example *complex*, *nature*, *relation*, *register*, *rubric*, *miserable* and *social*. Depending upon its meaning, the single form *port* may come from Latin *portus* ‘harbor,’ French *porter* ‘to carry,’ Latin *porta* ‘gate,’ or Portuguese *Oporto* - *oport*o ‘the port,’ the city where “port” wine came from originally—not to mention the nautical use of the word for one side of a ship, the origin of which is uncertain.

In the period between the Norman Conquest and 1500, many Latin religious words appeared in English, among them *collect* ‘short prayer,’ *dirge*, *mediator*, and *Redeemer* - first used with reference to Christ. The synonymous *red emptor* occurs earlier. To these words legal terms might be added, for example *client*, *subpoena*, and *conviction*, as well as words having to do with scholastic activities, for instance *simile*, *index*, *library*, and *scribe*, and with science, for instance *dissolve*, *equal*, *essence*, *medicine*, *mercury*, *opaque*, *orbit*, *quadrant*, and *recipe*.

These are only a few out of hundreds of Latin words which were adopted before 1500: a longer list would include verbs (for example *admit*, *commit*, *discuss*, *interest*, *mediate*, *seclude*) and adjectives (for example *legitimate*, *obdurate*, *populous*, *imaginary*, *instant*, *complete*).

LATIN WORDS BORROWED IN MODERN ENGLISH TIMES

The great period of borrowings from Latin and from Greek is the Modern English period. The century or so after 1500 saw the introduction of, among many others, the words *area, abdomen, compensate, composite, data, decorum, delirium, denominate, digress, edition, education, fictitious, folio, fortitude, gradual, horrid, imitate, janitor, jocose, lapse, medium, modern, notorious, orb, pacific, penetrate, querulous, resuscitate, sinecure, series, splendid, strict, superintendent, transition, ultimate, urban, urge, and vindicate.*

LOAN-WORDS FROM GREEK

There are very few Greek words borrowed by the English directly from Greek in the old period. For instance, the word *church* (Gr. *kuriakon*) which was borrowed before the English came to Britain. A large number of Greek words came into English through Latin. For example: *bishop, monk, priest, etc.*

Many Greek words came into English through French; *idea, catalogue, fancy, etc.*

Most of the words spelled with ph, th, ch [k] and y in the middle of the word are of Greek origin; *theme, chronicle, physician, theory, rhythm, etc.*

At the time of the Renaissance, when with the revival of interest in the culture of ancient Greece English scientists began to read Greek authors in the originals. Some words were directly borrowed from Greek; *lexicon, petal, sympathy.*

At the same time some Greek words were borrowed through Latin; *athlete, drama,* and through French; *geometry, theatre, astronomy, etc.*

Nowadays Greek morphemes are widely used in relating scientific and technical terms; *aerodrome, photograph, telephone, etc.*

Even before the Conquest a number of Greek words had entered English by way of Latin, which may have come into Germanic directly from Greek, such as *church*. Latin and French are the immediate sources of most loan-words ultimately Greek from the Middle

English period on, for instance “(from Latin) *allegory, anemia, anesthesia, aristocracy, barbarous, chaos, comedy, cycle, dilemma, drama, electric, epoch, enthusiasm, rhythm, theory, zone, epithet, history, homonym, metaphor, mystery, oligarchy, paradox, pharynx, phenomenon, rhapsody*; (from French) *center, chronicle, character, democracy, diet, dragon, ecstasy, fantasy, harmony, lyre, machine, nymph, pause, rheum, tyrant*. From Greek some combinations unknown in classical times come *acronym, agnostic, anthropoid, autocracy, chlorine, idiosyncrasy, kudos, oligarchy, pathos, phone, telegram, and xylophone*, among many others.”²⁷

The richest foreign sources of our present English word stock are Latin, French, and Greek. Those words included of Greek origin which have come to us by way of Latin and French.

Many of the Latin and Greek words which have been cited were in the beginning limited to the language of erudition. Some of them still are; others have passed into the stock of more or less everyday speech. It must be remembered in this connection that in earlier periods Latin was to the English the language of literature, science, and religion.

Although Greek had great prestige as a classical language, there was comparatively little first-hand knowledge of it in western Europe until the arrival of refugee Greek scholars from Constantinople. Most of the Greek words which appear first in early Modern English occurred in Latin works, though their Greek origin would usually have been recognized. Latin was in every respect a living language among the learned all over Europe throughout the medieval and early modern periods.

Petrarch, it will be remembered in this connection, translated Boccaccio’s story of the patient Griselda into Latin to insure that such a highly moral tale should have a wider circulation than it would have had in Boccaccio’s Italian, and it was this Latin translation that Chaucer used as the source of his *Clerk’s Tale*. More, Bacon, and Milton all wrote in Latin, just as Bede and other learned men had done centuries earlier.

²⁷https://www.google.az/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&ved=0CCsQFjAB&url=https://www.google.com/search?q=allegory+anemia+anesthesia+aristocracy+barbarous+chaos+comedy+cycle+dilemma+drama+electric+epoch+enthusiasm+rhythm+theory+zone+epithet+history+homonym+metaphor+mystery+oligarchy+paradox+pharynx+phenomenon+rhapsody&rlz=C301C1gTuniCgBw&usq=AFQjCNH543Z18wQgj7pQxJ6YEn77WGg_UA&bvm=bv.59930103,d.bGE

LOAN-WORDS FROM SCANDINAVIAN

At the end of the 8th century separate groups of Scandinavians or Northmen (Danes, Norwegians) sailed to Britain for plunder and returned again. In the second half of the 9th century they began an invasion of Britain and settled there. In 878 the English king Alfred the Great was obliged to make peace with the Danes. A greater invasion began at the end of the 10th century and as a result Danish kings ruled England up to 1042.

The English language and Old Norse (Scandinavian) crossed during that period.

The Scandinavian invasion in the 9th-11th centuries brought many Scandinavian words into the English language. The words borrowed from Scandinavian were the names of objects and phenomena already known to the English. The words came into English not because they were connected with some new notions, but they proved to be more suitable for the old notions than the English words.

A lot of Scandinavian words included the basic word stock of the English language and remained in it;

verbs; *cast, die, take, want, etc.*

nouns; *skull, wing, window, fellow, etc.*

adjectives; *ugly, weak, wrong, happy, loose, etc.*

pronouns; *both, same, them, etc.*

prepositions; *till, through, etc.*

New Scandinavian words became synonyms of English words.

Some words became different in meaning; in Old English the plural form of the word corresponding to *feather* in Modern English was used for *wing*. When the Scandinavian word *wing* (Sc. *vænge*) was borrowed, the English *feather* lost its old meaning.

The greater part of lexical borrowings from Old Scandinavian were not registered until the 13th c. The introduction of the Scandinavians in the English population is indicated by many place-names in the northern and eastern areas. "Most frequent are place-names with

the Scandinavian components *toft* 'piece of land', *thorp* 'village', *ness* 'cape'; *Inverness*, *Brimtoft*, *Woodtroph*."²⁸

In the beginning Scandinavian loan-words were dialectally restricted. They increased the range of language variation. The total number of Scandinavian borrowings in English is supposed at about 900 words; about 700 of them belong to Standard English.

The words *ill* and *evil* had the same meaning of *bad* in Old English. In Modern English the word *evil* is commonly used in the meaning of malicious (*evil tongue*, *evil eye*) and *ill* in the meaning of *sick*. The word *bad* of unknown origin has ousted both of them in the principal meaning appeared in the 13th century.

In some cases Scandinavian words were ousted by English words, for example: the English preposition *from* struggled against the Scandinavian preposition *fro*. The English preposition has ousted the Scandinavian one.

Scandinavian words may be regarded as borrowed only because it is known that they came from Scandinavian. But they are used equally with the English words in the English language. The Scandinavian words not only entered the language, but they served as a basis for the creation of a lot of new words.

For example: Sc. *hap* (*luck*, *chance*) and Mod. E. *hapless* (*unlucky*), *happen*, *happening*, *happy*, *perhaps*.

The only specialty of loan-words from Scandinavian is the sound [sk] at the beginning of words; sky, skin, skirt, etc.. The same sound has changed into [s] in English words; O.E. *fisc* – Mod.E. *fish*. In Modern English [sk] occurs in at the beginning of words which are not of Scandinavian origin; *scoop*, *scrap*, *scorn*, etc.

In some cases the English and the Scandinavian words remained in the language as stylistic synonyms;

Engl. *heaven* = Sc. *sky*

Engl. *blast* = Sc. *gust*

Engl. *hide* = Sc. *skin*

²⁸https://www.google.az/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&ved=0CCYQFjAA&url=https://www.englishplacenames.co.uk%2F&ei=pZPjUqDgLa64QS2lIHgBg&usq=AFQjCNH5ZkB O-ljjJu4_V5rnG2ciwbSeoA

The Scandinavians settled in the Midlands and in the North, the Scandinavian element is stronger in those parts of England.

Some words were borrowed from Scandinavian languages (Swedish, Norwegian, Danish) as a result of economic and cultural relations between the countries; to dose (from Danish), ski (from Norwegian).

SCANDINAVIAN LOAN-WORDS IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH

Most of the Scandinavian words in Old English do not actually occur in written records until the Middle English period. In the latter part of the eleventh century the Scandinavians became gradually adopted to English ways, though Scandinavian words had been introduced into English. Many Scandinavian words closely resembled their English cognates; they were so nearly identical that it would be impossible to tell whether a given word was Scandinavian or English. Sometimes, if the meanings of obviously related words differed, semantic infection might result, as when Old English *dream* 'joy' acquired the meaning of the related Scandinavian *draumr* 'vision in sleep.'

The last of these words acquired the meaning of the related Scandinavian *jarl* 'underking, governor.' Similarly, the later meanings of *dwel* (OE *dwellan*, *dwelian*), *plow* (OE *ploh*), and *holm* 'islet' (same form in Old English) coincide precisely with the Scandinavian meanings, though in Old English these words meant respectively 'to lead astray, hinder,' 'measure of land,' and 'ocean.'

Late Old English and early Middle English loans from Scandinavian were made correspond wholly or in part with the English sound and inflectional system. These include *by* 'town, homestead,' *carl* 'man' (cognate with OE *ceorl*, the source of *churl*), *fellow*, *hit* (first 'meet with,' later 'strike'), *law*, *rag*, *riding* 'administrative division of Yorkshire', *sly*, *swain*, *take* (completely displacing *nim*, from OE *niman*), *thrall*, and *want*. The Scandinavian provenience of *sister* has already been cited to.

A good many words with [sk] are of Scandinavian origin, early Old English [sk], written *sc*, came to be pronounced [ʃ]. Such words as *scathe*, *scatter*, *score*, *scowl*, *scot*

‘tax’ (as in *scot-free* and *scot and lot*), *scrape*, *scrub*, *skill*, *skin*, *skirt* (compare native *shirt*), and *sky* thus show by their initial consonant sequence that they entered the language after this change had ceased to be operative. All have been taken from Scandinavian.

Similarly the [g] and [k] before front vowels in *gear*, *geld*, *gill* (of a fish), *kick*, *kilt*, and *kindle* sign to Scandinavian origins for these words. Since the velar stops became in Old English under such circumstances [j] and [c] respectively. “The very common verbs *get* and *give* come to us not from Old English *gitan* and *gifan*, which began with [j], but from cognate Scandinavian forms in which the palatalization of [g] in the neighborhood of front vowels did not occur.”²⁹

Native forms of these verbs with [j-] occur throughout the Middle English period side by side with the Scandinavian forms with [g-]. Chaucer consistently used *yive*, *yeve*, and preterit *yaf*.

The Scandinavian loans involve little more than the substitution of one word for another - such as *window*, from *vindauga*, literally ‘wind-eye,’ replacing *eyethurl*, literally ‘eye-hole,’ from OE *ēagpyrl*), the procurement of new words for new concepts - such as certain Scandinavian legal terms or new things - such as words for various kinds of warships with which the Scandinavians made the English acquainted or the more or less sporadic and unchangeably slight modification in the form of an English word due to Scandinavian influence - like *sister*. More important and more fundamental is what happened to the Old English pronominal forms of the third person plural: all the *th*- forms are of Scandinavian origin. Of the native forms in *h*-, only *’em* (ME *hem*; OE *him*) survives, and it is commonly but mistakenly thought of as a reduced form of *them*.

SCANDINAVIAN LOAN-WORDS IN MODERN ENGLISH

A number of Scandinavian words have entered English during the modern period. The best known of these are *scud*, *rug*, *muggy*, and *ski*, the last of these dating from the latter years of the nineteenth century. *Skoal* (Danish *skaal*) has had a recent alcoholic vogue. It first appears in English as early as 1600, though its early use seems to have been

²⁹ <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/31277/31277-h/31277-h.htm>

restricted to Scotland. The *OED* suggests that it may have been introduced through the visit of James VI of Scotland (afterwards James I of England) to Denmark, where he journeyed in 1589 to meet his bride. *Geyser* (1763; for a heater for bath water, 1871), *rune*, *saga*, and *skald* are all from Icelandic. The recently introduced *smörgåsbord* (1926), usually written in English without the diacritics, is from Swedish.

LOAN-WORDS FROM FRENCH

There are two layers of loan-words from French in the English vocabulary. The first period of borrowing from French begins after Norman Conquest in 1066 and lasts several centuries. The second period begins in the 16th century.

The first period is the more important of the two. It is connected with the Norman Conquest, which was the cause of the cross between the English language and the Norman dialect of French.

The Normans (Northmen) were Scandinavian by origin. They came to France at the end of the 9th century. In 912 the king of France was obliged to give them a large territory. In return the Normans agreed to become feudal vassals of French king. They became Christians and adopted the French language. Their territory was called Normandy after them and their language became a dialect of French.

In 1002 the Anglo- Saxon king, Ethelred II, married the sister of Richard III, the Duke of Normandy. Their son, Edward, known in history by the name of Edward the Confessor, was brought up in Normandy.

In 1006 Edward the Confessor died, and the English chose Harold, an English nobleman, to be king of England. Then William Duke of Normandy invaded England. At the battle of Hastings Harold was defeated and killed. The Normans came to rule Britain. William, known in history as William the Conqueror, brought many Normans along with him.

The Normans formed the ruling class. French became the official language of the country. It was used at schools, at the Court of Justice, etc. The common people continued to speak English. The educated people wrote in French and in Latin.

The English and the Norman dialect of French crossed, but the English language was first in the struggle. It preserved its basic word stock and its grammatical system, but its vocabulary was greatly enriched by French words.

Loan-words from French are quite different from those from Scandinavian. The French language was the language of the conquerors. This language became the language of the court, government and school. The words borrowed from French naturally reflected the life of the ruling classes. They were names of new notions, which the English learned from their Norman conquerors. While a lot of loan-words from Scandinavian entered the basic word stock of the English language, many loan-words from French remained in the literary and scientific language, but never became colloquial.

In 1204 Normandy was lost to the English crown. The French of the Normans developed into a dialect with many English words. In the 13th century extinct to be a colloquial speech and little by little became an official language.

At the end of the 13th century and in the 14th century of the English stopped using French gradually. In the second half of the 14th century English replaces as the official language.

The French language used in writing together with Latin. French was spoken by the ruling class, many words connected with the state and administration were borrowed from it. For example: *state, parliament, council, to govern*, etc.

French was used at law courts, many French law terms came into English; for example, *judge, justice, crime, libel, slander, court*, etc.

Many military terms were borrowed from French at the period; for example, *assault, battle, armor, peace, war, defense, to escape, danger, enemy, guard*, etc.

All the words connected with the life and tastes of the aristocracy, cooking, articles of luxury, different amusements, are of French origin; for example, *dinner, chase, pleasure, ease, comfort, luxury, fruit, to roast, to fry, dress, gown*, etc.

With many terms connected with the science and art, French enriched the English language; for example, *volume, tower, castle, science, college, palace, art, literature, chapter*, etc.

A lot of words connected with religion were borrowed; *clergy, saint, pray, to tempt, sermon*, etc.

Feudal relations were influenced in the following loan-words; *duke, count, baron, servant, feudal, prince*.

Some French words borrowed at the period named the most usual notions; *to turn, to use, autumn, to cover, large, river*, etc.

Many words connected with trade are of French origin; *money, value, merchant*, etc.

“The Norman aristocracy described the highest qualities, such words as *glory, courteous, noble, glory*, etc. are of French origin.”³⁰

The names of a lot of abstract notions were borrowed at the period; *spirit, cause, despair, imagination*, etc.

The words *furniture, table* and *chair* are French origin, but the name of a simple piece of furniture as *stool* is English. The names of domestic animals are English, but their flesh is called by French words; *sheep-mutton, cow-beef, swine-pork*, etc.

No loan-words of French origin occur in English earlier than 1066. Some of the earliest loans which are unquestionably French are (to express their Modern English forms) *service, juggler, prison*, and *castle*. *Capon* could be French but was most likely taken directly from Latin.

The Norman Conquest made French the language of the official class in England. It is not surprising that many words having to do with government and administration are of French origin: the word *government* itself, along with Middle English *amynistre*, later replaced by the Latin-derived *administer* with its derivative *administration*. Others include *attorney, chancellor, country, court, crime*. Replacing English *sin*, which thereafter came to define the proper business of the Church, though the State has from time to time tried to take it over; *state* -is an aphetic form. Both it and the full form *estate* were obviously borrowed before French loss of *s* before *t* (Mod. Fr. *etat*)., *judge, jury, noble, royal*; in the religious sphere, *abbot, clergy, preach, sacrament, vestment*, among a good many others.

Words defining English titles of nobility except for *king, queen, earl, lord*, and *lady*—namely, *prince, duke, marquess, viscount, baron* and their feminine equivalents—date from the period when England was in the hands of a Norman French ruling class. The earl's wife is a *countess*, and the peer immediately below him in rank is a *viscount* (that is, ‘vice-count’), indicating that the earl corresponds in rank with the Continental count.

³⁰ http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/history_middle.html

In military usage, *army*, *captain*, *corporal*, *lieutenant* (literally ‘place-holding’), *sergeant* (originally a serving-man or attendant), and *soldier* are all of French origin; for example, *colonel* does not occur in English until the sixteenth century (as *coronnel*, however the pronunciation). French *brigade* and its derivative *brigadier* were introduced in the seventeenth century. *Major* is Latin, occurring first (as an adjective) in *sergeant major* in the latter years of the sixteenth century. The nonmilitary adjectival use in English is earlier. The French equivalent has occurred in English since the end of the thirteenth century, its Modern English form being *mayor*.

French names were given not only to various animals when served up as food at Norman tables—*beef*, *pork*, *veal*, and *mutton*, for instance—but also to the culinary processes by which the English cow, pig, calf, and sheep were prepared for human consumption, for instance *boil*, *broil*, *fry*, *stew*, and *roast*. English *seethe* is now used mostly metaphorically, as in *to seethe with rage* and *sodden in drink*; another Old English culinary verb, *brædan*, with a rather general meaning, survived into early Modern English as *brede*; the last quotation the *OED* is from 1509.

Other French loans from the Middle English period, chosen more or less occasionally, are *dignity*, *enamor*, *feign*, *fool*, *fruit*, *horrible*, *letter*, *literature*, *magic*, *male*, *marvel*, *mirror*, *oppose*, *question*, *regard*, *remember*, *sacrifice*, *safe*, *salary*, *search*, *second* (replacing OE *ō?er*), *secret*, *seize*, *sentence*, *single*, *sober* and *solace*.

It is interesting to note that the same French word may be borrowed at various periods in the history of English, like *gentle*, *genteel* (*Gentile* was taken straight from Latin *gentilis*, meaning ‘foreign’ in post-Classical Latin) and *jaunty*, all from French *gentil*—the last two of seventeenth-century introduction. It is similar with *chief*, first occurring in English in the fourteenth century, and *chef*, in the nineteenth—the doublets show by their pronunciation the approximate time of their adoption. The Old French affricate [č] survives in *chief*, in which the vowel has undergone the expected shift from [e:] to [i:]; *chef* shows the Modern French shift of the affricate to the fricative [s]. In words of French origin spelled with *ch*, the pronunciation is usually significant of the time of adoption: *chase*, *chamber*, *chance*, *chant*, *change*, *champion*, *charge*, *chattel*, *chaste*, *check*, *choice* were borrowed in Middle English times, whereas *chauffeur*, *chamois*, *chevron*, *chic*, *chiffon*, *chignon*, *douche*, and *machine* have been taken over in Modern English times. Since

chivalry was widely current in Middle English.

Carriage, courage, language, savage, village, and viage (as *voyage*) came into English in Middle English times and have come to have primary stress in accordance with English patterns. Chaucer and his contemporaries could have it both ways in their poetry—for instance either *courage* or *courage*, as also with other French loans, for instance *colour, figure, honour, pitee, vertu, valour*.

This practice is still witnessed by such doublets as *divers* and *diverse* (showing influence of Lat. *diversus*). The position of the stress is frequently proof of the period of borrowing: compare, for instance, older *valour* with newer *velour*, or *vestige* with *prestige, carriage* with *garage* - this word has principal stress on its first syllable in British English, with pseudo-French vowel in its second syllable. A completely Anglicized pronunciation, with reduction of the [a] of the second syllable - hence riming with *carriage*—is also current in British use.

French words might come into English from two dialects of French, the Norman spoken in England (Anglo-Norman) and the Central French (that of Paris, later Standard French). The pronunciation of *ch* and in most instances the position of the stress in words of French origin indicate their relative age as English words, so we may frequently say by the form of a word whether it is of Norman or of Central French provenience. For instance, Latin *c* [k] before *a* developed into *ch* [č] in Central French, but remained in the Norman dialect; hence *chapter*, from Middle English *chapitre* (from Old French), ultimately going back to Latin *capitulum* ‘little head,’ a diminutive of *caput*.

Compare also the doublets *chattel* and *cattle*, from Central French and Norman respectively, both going back to Latin *capitale* ‘possession, stock,’ *capital* in this sense being a Latin loan. Old French *w* was retained in Norman French, but elsewhere became [gw] and then [g]: this development is shown in such doublets as the frequently cited *wage-gage* and *warranty-guarantee*. There are a good many other phonological criteria.

The century and a half between 1250 and the death of Chaucer was a period during which the rate of adoption of French loan-words was greater than it had ever been before.

According to Jespersen, nearly half (42.7 per cent) of the French borrowings in Middle English belong to this period. His estimate is based on the dates of earliest occurrence in writing as supplied by the *OED*, and he is quite aware that these may be happened later by as much as fifty years, than the actual first use of the more popular words.

“There is example from the opening lines of the *Canterbury Tales*, written toward the end of this period. The italicized words are French origin:

Whan that Aprille with hise shoures soote
The droghte of *March* hath *perced* to the roote
And bathed every *veyne* in swich *licour*
Of which *vertu engendred* is the *flour*;
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The *tender* croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his half[e] *coins* yronne,
And smale foweles maken *melodye*,
That slepen al the nyght with open eye—
So priketh hem *nature* in hir *corages*—
Thanne longen folk to goon on *pilgritnage[s]*,
And *Palmeres* for to seken *straunges* trondes,
To ferne halwes kowthe in sondry londes
And *specially* from every shires ende
Of Engeland to Caunturbury they wende.”³¹

Aprille is from Latin, but the French form with *v* for Latin *p* was also widely current in Chaucer’s day. Mindless of the written form, the word is to be stressed on the first syllable and the final *e* is not to be pronounced. It will be noted that the necessary, often used, everyday words—auxiliary verbs, pronouns, and particles—are of native origin. To the fourteenth century, we owe most of the large number of still current abstract terms from French ending in *-ance*, *-ence*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-tion*, *-ity*, *-ment* and those beginning in *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *pre-*, and the like, though some of these do not actually show up in writing for another century or so.”

³¹http://britjunkie.edublogs.org/files/2008/11/the_canterbury_tales_enotes.pdf

LATER FRENCH LOAN-WORDS

Loans from French since the late seventeenth century are naturalized by and large than most of the older loans which have been cited, like *cigarette*, *picnic*, *police* and *soup*. These later loans also include *aide-de-camp*, *amateur*, *ballet*, *baton*, *beau*, *bouillon*, *boulevard*, *brochure*, *brunette*, *bureau*, *cafe*, *camouflage*, *chaise longue*, *champagne*, *chaperon* (in French, a hood or cap formerly worn by women-the English meaning is explained, doubtless correctly, as deriving from the notion that a married woman shields the younger girl as a hood shields the face), *chemisette* (*chemise* is of Middle English introduction, though pronounced as if modern. *Shimmy*, both for the the wiggling dance of the 1920's, is a back formation from it, like *shay* from *chaise*), *chi-chi* 'chic gone haywire, *chiffonier* (in France, a rag-picker), *chute*, *cliche*, *commandant*, *communiqué*, *connoisseur*, *coupe* ('cut off,' past participle of *couper*, used of a closed car with short body and practically always pronounced [kup] in American English), *coupon*, *crepe*, *crochet*, *debris*, *debut(ante)*, *de luxe*, *denouement*, *detour*, *elite*, *embonpoint*, *encore*, *ensemble*, *entree*, *envoy*, *etiquette*, *fiance (e)*, *flair*, *foyer*, *fuselage*, *genre*, *glacier*, *grippe*, *hangar*, *hors d'oeuvre*, *impasse*, *invalid*, *laissez-faire*, *liaison*, *limousine*, *lingerie*, *massage*, *matinee* - as its derivation from *matin* implies, a morning performance, *menage*, *menu*, *morale*, *morgue*, *naive*, *nuance*, *passe*, *penchant*, *plateau*, *premiere*, *rapport*, *ravine*, *repartee*, *repertoire*, *reservoir*, *restaurant*, *reveille*, *revue*, *risque*, *rouge*, *saloon* (and its less thoroughly Anglicized variant *salon*), *savant*, *savoir faire*, *souvenir*, *suede*, *surveillance*, *svelte*, *tete-a-tete*, *vignette* and *vis- a -vis*. The word *ration* - the traditional pronunciation, riming with *fashion*, indicates the French origin of this word meaning originally 'portion of food given to a soldier.' It has acquired within the past twenty years a pronunciation based on a mistaken analogy with Latin-derived *nation* and *station*, which came into English during the medieval period.

There are a number of loan translations from French, for example *trial balloon* (*ballond'essai*), *marriage of convenience* (*mariage de convenance*) and *that goes without saying* (*çava sails dire*). The suffix - *ville* in the names of so many American towns is of French origin; of the American love for it, Matthew Arnold declared, with some justice: "The mere nomenclature of the country acts upon a cultivated person like the incessant pricking of pins. What people in whom the sense of beauty and fitness was quick could have invented, or could tolerate, the hideous names ending in *ville*, the

Briggsvilles, Higginsvilles, Jacksonvilles, rife from Maine to Florida. *Chowder*, *depot* 'railway station,' *gopher*, *levee* 'embankment,' *picayune*, *prairie*, *praline*, *shivaree* (*charivari*), and *voya-geur* are Americanisms of French origin.

LOAN - WORDS FROM DUTCH

There have been lively economic and cultural relations between England and Holland since the Middle Ages. The English borrowed a large number of marine terms from Dutch, but some of them are known only to sailors. The most common of them are: *buoy*, *deck*, *yacht*, *skipper*, *cruise*, *dock*, *keel*, *bowline*, *freight*. They were mostly borrowed in the 16th and 17th centuries when England and Holland were rivals on the sea.

Dutch artisans came to England to practice their trade and their goods. They specialized in wool weaving and brewing, which is reflected in the Dutch loan-words; *spool*, *stripe*, *pack* (terms of weaving); *tub*, *scum*, *hops*.

As the Dutch school of painting was famous, the English borrowed numerous Dutch art terms; *landscape*, *sketch*, *easel*, etc. Some other words borrowed from Dutch are the following: *waggon*, *brandy*, *to smuggle*, *luck*, *boss*, *slim*, etc.

Dutch and other forms of Low German have contributed a number of words to English. A large number of words by way of the commercial relationships existing between the English and the Dutch and Flemish speaking peoples from the Middle Ages on. Before the beginning of the Modern English period the words *boor* (*boer*), *booze*, *brake*, *hop* 'twining plant,' *kit*, *luck*, *pickle*, *spool*, and *snap* occur, among others less well known; later, *brandywine*, *cambric*, *duffel* (from the name of a place), *easel*, *frolic* (*vrolijk* 'joyful,' cognate with Ger. *fröhlich*), *gimp*, *gin* (short for *genever*, borrowed by the Dutch from Old French, ultimately Lat. *juniperus* 'juniper'; *genever* was confused in English with *Geneva*), *isinglass* (a folk-etymologized form of *hysenblas*), *landscape*, *mahlstick*, *rant*, *skate*, *split*, *wagon* (the related OE *waegn* gives modern *wain*), and *wiseacre* (Middle Dutch *wijsseggher* 'soothsayer').

From Dutch nautical usage come *buoy*, *cruise*, *deck* (Dutch *dec* 'roof,' then in English 'roof of a ship,' a meaning which later got into Dutch), *luff*, *marline* (the name of the fish, *marlin*, is short for *marlinespike*), *pea jacket*, *scow*, *skipper* (*schipper* 'shipper, master of a ship'), *sloop*, *taffrail*, *yacht*, and *yawl*. *Trek*, *commandeer*, *commando*, *outspan*, and *apartheid* have come to English from South African Dutch (Afrikaans). Americanisms of Dutch origin include *boss* (in the beginning a democratic euphemism to avoid having to

refer to one's master as one's master), *bowery*, *coleslaw* (*koolsla* 'cabbage salad'), *cooky*, *dope*, *pit* 'fruit stone,' *Santa Claus* (*Sante Klaas*, from *Sant Nikolaas* 'Saint Nicholas'), *sleigh*, *snoop*, *spook*, and *waffle*.

LOAN-WORDS FROM GERMAN

Borrowings from Germanic languages are of special interest as English is a Germanic language too. Loan- words from related Germanic tongues were no less foreign to English speakers than those from other linguistic groups. Dutch words and some of the German words do not differ in appearance from native English words.

High German has made little impact upon English. Much of the vernacular of geology and mineralogy is of German origin, for instance *cobalt*, *feldspar* (a half-translation of *Feldspath*), *gneiss*, *kleinite* (from Karl Klein, mineralogist), *lawine* 'avalanche', *loess*, *meerschaum*, *nickel* (originally *Kupfernickel*, perhaps 'copper demon,' partially translated as *kopparnickel* by the Swedish mineralogist Von Cronstedt, from whose writings the abbreviated form entered English in 1755), *quartz*, *seltzer* (ultimately a derivative of Selters, near Wiesbaden), and *zinc*. *Carouse* occurs in English as early as the sixteenth century, from the German *gar aus* 'all out,' meaning the same as *bottoms up*.

The English began to borrow from German in the 16th century and continued borrowing all the time. Most of the borrowed words are terms connected with those branches of science and technics which were highly developed in Germany.

Mineralogical terms are connected with the employment of German specialists in the English mining industry; *nickel*, *zinc*, *cobalt*. The development of philosophy in the 18th and 19th c. accounts for philosophical terms; *dynamics*, *transcendental*. Some borrowings don't belong to a particular semantic sphere and can be classified as miscellaneous; *stroll*, *poodle*, *waltz*, *halt*, *kindergarten*.

Some of the loan-words from German which are not technological are the following. For example: *swindler*, *iceberg*, *plunder*, *zigzag*, *waltz*.

The most special feature of German influence on the English vocabulary in the 18th and 19th c. is the creation of translation-loans on German models from native English components. There are many translation-loans from German; *environment* was the rendering of *Umgebung*, *masterpiece* consists of two Romance elements reproducing German *Meisterstück*, *swan-song* is a literal translation of German *Schwanenlied*.

Recent German borrowings in English connected with World War II and other political events are: *führer*, *Gestapo*, *nazi*, *blitz*, *bunker*.

Other words taken from German include such culinary terms as *sauerkraut* (occurring first in British English, but the English never cared particularly for the dish, and the word may be considered an Americanism, independently reborrowed), *noodle* (*Nudel*), *delicatessen*, *wienerwurst*, *braunschweiger*, *schnitzel*, *pretzel*, *zwieback*, and *pumpernickel*. *Liederkrantz*, *knackwurst*, and *sauerbraten* are well known, but can hardly be considered completely naturalized. *Liverwurst* is a half-translation of *Leberwurst*. *Hamburger* and *frankfurter* have been discussed in another connection. To the national drinking includes *lager*, *bock* (from *Eimbocker Bier* ‘beer of Eimbock,’ shortened in German to *Bockbier*), *schnapps*, *kirsch(wasser)*, and *katzenjammer* ‘hangover’ (though more widely known from *The Katzenjammer Kids*).

Other words from German include *drill* ‘fabric,’ *plunder* (*plündern*), *hamster*, *waltz*, *landau* (from the place of that name), and the dog names *dachshund*, *Doberman(n)*, *pinscher*, *poodle* (*Pudel*), and *spitz*. *Alpenstock*, *edelweiss*, *hinterland*, *leitmotiv*, *poltergeist*, *rucksack*, *schottische*, *yodel* (*jodeln*), and the not yet thoroughly naturalized *Gestalt*, *Weltanschauung* and *Weltansicht*. *Ablaut*, *umlaut*, and *schwa* (ultimately Hebrew) have been frequently used as technical terms in this book. *Blitz* (*krieg*) and *Luftwaffe* had an unpopular success in 1940 and 1941, but they have since receded.

Seminar and *semester* are ultimately Latin, but they entered American English by way of German —*seminar*, as M. M. Mathews says, probably “independent of the British borrowing of about the same date,” that is, the late nineteenth century, when many American and English scholars went to Germany in pursuit of their doctorates. *Semester* is known in England, but the English have little use for it save in reference to foreign universities. *Academic freedom* is a loan translation of *akademische Freiheit*. *Bummeln* is used by German students to mean ‘to loiter, waste time’. It may be the source of American English *to bum* and the noun in the sense ‘loafer,’ though this need not be an academic importation.

American English uses such expressions as *gesundheit* (when someone has sneezed), and *nix* (*nichts*), and German-Americans have doubtless been responsible for adapting the German suffix *-jest*, as in *Söngerfest*, to English uses, as in *songfest* and

gabfest. *Biergarten* has translation in *beer garden*, *kindergarten* is frequently pronounced as the last element were English *garden*. Yiddish (that is, *Jüdisch* 'Jewish') has a great role for the introduction of a number of German words and clipped forms of German words, some of them having special meanings in Yiddish: *kibitzer*, *phooey*, *schlemiel*, *schmaltz*, *schnozzle*, *shmo*, *shnook*, and others less widely known to non-Jews.

The Germans from the Palatinate who settled in southern Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century come a number of terms of German origin little known in other parts of the United States, such as *sots* 'yeast,' *snits* 'fruit cut for drying,' and *smearcase* 'cottage cheese' (*Schmierkas*). *KrissKingle* or *KrissKringel* (*Christkindl* 'Christ child') and *to dunk* have become nationally known.

LOAN-WORDS FROM ARABIC AND FROM EAST

Loan-words from Arabic influence the economic and cultural relations between Europe and the East. The occupation of Spain by Arabs in the 8th – 15th centuries, the Crusades in the 11th-13th centuries, the opening of the sea-route to India, encouraged the English trade with the East. And later the English colonization in some Arabic countries left their trace in the English vocabulary and enriched it by loan-words from Arabic.

In the Middle Ages the Arabic science was highly developed and Arabic was the language of science in the East, as Latin was in the West. But most Arabic words were borrowed by the English not directly, but through other languages.

The most important loan-words from Arabic are: *assassin*, *sheikh*, *sultan*, *magazine*, *algebra*, *apricot*, *alcohol*, *coffee*, *zero*, *cipher*, *caliph*, *amber*, *syrup*, etc.

Early Old English times words from the East entered into the language, then always by way of other languages. *Mancus* 'coin' and *ealfara* 'pack horse' have been marked as commercial loans from Arabic. Neither first word has survived nor the second occurs only once in the Old English writings which have come to us.

A number of words ultimately Arabic, most of them having in one way or another with science or with commerce, came in during the Middle English period, usually by way

of French or Latin. These include amber, camphor, cipher (from Arabic *ṣifr* by way of Medieval Latin, the Italians modified the same Arabic word as zero, by way of *zefiro* (OED), cotton, lute, mattress, orange, saffron, sugar, syrup, and zenith.

The Arabic definite article *al* retained in one form or another in almanac, alchemy, alembic, algorism, alkali, azimuth, elixir (*'the philosopher's stone'*), and hazard (*'the die'*).

In admiral, occurring first in Middle English, the Arabic article occurs in the final syllable: the word is an abbreviation of some such phrase as *amir-al-bahr* 'commander (of) the sea.' Confusion with Latin *admirabilis* 'admirable,' the word has acquired a *d*; *d*-less forms occur, however, late in the sixteenth century. Though the mistake with *d*, which occurs in the first known recording of the word—in Layamon's *Brut*, written around the end of the twelfth century—was to dominate.

Alcohol - *al-kuhl* 'the kohl, alcove, and algebra, were introduced in early Modern times with a good many words without the article. "For instance apricot, assassin - 'hashish-eater', caliber, candy, carat, caraway, fakir, giraffe, garble, harem, hashish, henna, jinn (plural of *jinni*), lemon, magazine - an Arabic plural form meaning 'storehouses', minaret, mohair, sherbet, and tariff."³²

Some of these were transmitted through Italian, others through French; some were taken directly from Arabic. Coffee, eventually Arabic, was taken into English by way of Turkish. Other Semitic languages have contributed little directly. Though a number of words ultimately Hebrew have come to us by way of French. The method of their transmission, the most of words are Hebrew origin of *amen*, *behemoth*, *cabbala*, *cherub*, *hallelujah*, *jubilee*, *rabbi*, *Sabbath*, *seraph*, *shekel*, and *shibboleth*. Both *Jehovah* (*Jahveh*) and *Satan* are Hebrew. Yiddish uses a very large number of Hebrew words and seems to have been the medium of transmission for *kosher*, *tokus* 'backside,' *mazuma*, *matzo* (plural *matzoth*), and *goy*.

Persian and Sanskrit are not exotic as Arabic, for both are Indo-European. Such words as Persian *caravan* – *van* and *bazaar* must have seemed as exotic to the English.

Tiger, *paradise*, *satrap*, *scarlet*, *azure*, *taffeta*, and *musk* occur in the Middle English

³²http://archive.org/stream/TheMatterOfArabInChaucerArabicLoanWordsInChaucersComlpeteWorks/MatterOfArabInChaucerTheArabicLoanWordsInChaucersComlpeteWorks_djvu.txt

period. *Naphtha*, *tiara*, and a few Persian words borrowed through Turkish, such as *giaour*. In addition, some Persian words were borrowed in India: *cummerbund* ‘loin-band,’ which first appears (as *combarband*) in the early seventeenth century, to reappear in the last thirty years as a name for an article of men's semiformal evening dress frequently replacing the low-cut waistcoat. The word returned to English by way of Englishmen posted for one reason or another in India for the last citation in the *OED* is from 1869 and defines as a belt worn to protect one from the onrush of cholera. It is similar with *seersucker*, an Indian modification of Persian *shir o shakkar* ‘milk and sugar,’ the name of a fabric which came into fashion in America less than half a century ago. *Khaki* ‘dusty,’ recorded in English first in 1857, not widely known in America until much later, when it was at first pronounced in the traditional fashion [ˈkaki], though [ˈkaki] seems to prevail nowadays.

Direct from Persian, in addition to *caravan* and *bazaar*, come *dervish*, *divan*, *shah*, and *shawl*. The words go back to Persian *shāh* ‘king,’ which was taken into Arabic in the specific sense ‘the king in the game of chess,’ where *shāhmāt* ‘the king is dead,’ the source of *checkmate*. “The derivative *exchequer* (OF *eschequier* ‘chess board’) means on a table marked with squares like a chess (or *checker*, in British English usually *chequer*) board. *Rook* ‘chess piece’ is also derived from Persian *rukhh* ‘castle.’”³³

From Sanskrit come others loans *avatar*, *mahatma*, *swastika*, and *yoga* (‘union,’ akin to English *yoke*). *Swastika* denotes in English a symbol of the Nazi party in Germany, but is actually little known in that country, where the name of the figure is usually *Hakenkreuz* ‘hook-cross’. The word occurs in English first in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It usually has [æ] in the first syllable in British English, in contrast to American [a].

Sanskrit *dvandva*, *sandhi*, and *svarabhakti* are confined to the vernacular of linguistics. *Ginger*, which occurs in Old English (*gingifere*) is Prakrit. From Hindustani come *bandanna*, *chintz*, *cot*, *dinghy*, *dungaree*, *gunny* ‘sacking,’ *juggernaut*, *jungle*, *loot*, *maharaja* (and *maharani*), *nabob*, *pajamas*, *pundit*, *sahib*, *sari*, and *shampoo*, along with a number of other words which are much better known in England than in America (for example *pukka*, *darbar*, *babu* and *bangle* ‘clasplless ringlike bracelet’). *Pal* is from Romany, or Gypsy, which is an Indic dialect. The non-Indo-European languages called Dravidian spoken in southern India have contributed a few well-known words, for example

³³ http://www.allempires.com/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=6344

copra, curry, mango, pariah, and teak. Curry and *pariah*, from Tamil, are direct borrowings; the others have come by way of Portuguese, *mango* from Portuguese by way of Malay.

LOAN-WORDS FROM RUSSIAN

The Russian element in the English vocabulary is particular interest to the Russian student of the history of English.

The earliest Russian loan-words entered the English language, when the English trade company (the Moskovy Company) established the first trade relations with Russia.

In the 16th century, when economic and political relations between England and Russian words; *astrakhan, czar, knout [naut], vodka, samovar, steppe, tundra, etc.*

English borrowings adopted from the 16th till the 19th c. ; *rouble, muzhik, samovar, copeck, beluga, tsar, boyar, vodka, etc.*

In the 19th century there appeared words connected with the social and political movement in Russia; *intelligentsia*. Although the root of the word is Latin, the word was created in Russia and borrowed into English from Russian.

One of the earliest words borrowed from Russian into English was the word *sable*. It is already found in the English dictionaries in the 14th century. There is also an adjective *sable* (*black, gloomy*).

Astrakhan and *mammoth* are direct from Russian. "Other Russian words which are known but hardly thoroughly naturalized are *bolshevik, borzoi, czar* (Lat. *Caesar*), *intelligentsia* (ultimately Latin), *kopeck, muzhik, pogrom, ruble, samovar, soviet, steppe, tovarisch, troika, tundra, ukase, vodka*, and the recent *sputnik*. "³⁴

The loan-words adopted after 1917 reflect the new social relations in the USSR. Changes in the political and social life of Russia brought about by the Great October

³⁴ Н.М.Раэвська: English Lexicology. Kiev 1971. p.248

Socialist Revolution. That event found its reflection in the vocabulary of the Russian language and influenced the languages of other nations including English. Among loan-words from Russian borrowed in the Soviet period are; *bolshevism, soviet, bolshevik, komsomol*. Some derivatives were created by the English from the word *soviet* – *Sovietize, sovietism, sovetic*.

Some of the new words are translation – loans: *Five-Year-Plan, wall newspaper, collective farm*. In the recent years many technical terms came from Russian, defining the achievements in different branches of science: *cosmonaut, sputnik, synchrophasotron*.

LOAN-WORDS FROM THE LANGUAGES OF INDIA

The most of loan- words from the languages of India are from Hindi and Urdu. The English began borrowing from the languages of India in the 16th century and continued borrowing in the following centuries. Among the words borrowed from different languages of India are the following: *cot, khaki, calico, cashmere, punch, jungle, etc*.

BORROWINGS FROM SPANISH

English has taken words from various other European languages as well, as we should expect in the light of the external history of the language. Involving as this does the contact of English-speaking people with Continental Europeans as a result of cultural exchanges of one sort or another, of trade, of exploration, and of colonization. Borrowings from Spanish came with contacts Spain in the military, political and commercial fields, cause of the rivalry of England and Spain in foreign trade and colonial expansion. “This is obvious from the nature of Spanish borrowings in English made in the 16th and 17th c.; *cannibal, embargo, barricade, armada, escapade*. Many loan-words specified new objects and concepts encountered in the colonies; *canoe, cocoa, colibri, Negro, potato, tobacco, tomato, mosquito, banana, ranch*. ”³⁵

Many non-European words entered English by way of Spanish, and to a smaller extent by way of Portuguese, mostly from the sixteenth century. Spanish words and words

³⁵ Дубенец Э.М. Modern English Lexicology: Theory and Practice. Лексикология современного языка. М., 2002. p. 111

of Spanish transmission, many coming from the New World, include *alligator* (*el lagarto* ‘the lizard’), *anchovy*, *armada*, *armadillo* (literally ‘little armed one’), *avocado* (ultimately Nahuatl *ahuacatl*, confused with Sp. *Abogado* ‘advocate, lawyer’), *barbecue*, *barracuda*, *bolero*, *cannibal* (*Caribal* ‘Caribbean’), *cargo*, *cask* (*casque*), *castanet*, *chocolate* (ultimately Nahuatl), *cigar*, *cocoa*, *cockroach*, *cordovan* (leather; an older form, *cordwain*, comes through French), *cork* (Occurring somewhat earlier than the other words cited, this is an aphetic form of *alcorque* ‘cork shoe,’ taken into Spanish from Arabic but ultimately going back to Latin *quercus* ‘oak.’ “The *American College Dictionary* suggests a blending with Spanish *corcho*, from Lat. *cortex* ‘bark’), *corral*, *desperado*, *domino* ‘cloak or mask,’ *embargo*, *flotilla*, *galleon*, *guitar*, *junta*, *key* ‘reef’ (*cayo*), *maize* (ultimately Arawak), *mescal* (ultimately Nahuatl), *mantilla*, *mosquito* ‘little fly,’ *mulatto*, *negro*, *palmetto*, *peccadillo*, *plaza* (From Latin *platēa*, also the ultimate source of the English loan-word *place*, which occurs in Old English times, and of the Italian loan-word *piazza*), *potato* (ultimately Haitian), *punctilio*, *sherry*, *silo*, *sombrero*, *tango*, *tomato* (ultimately Nahuatl), *tornado* (a blend of *tronada* ‘thunderstorm’ and *tornar* ‘to turn’), *tortilla* and *vanilla*—many of these, for instance *barbecue*, *barracuda* and *tortilla*, being more familiar to Americans than to the English.”

A good many words were adopted from Spanish in the nineteenth century by Americans: *adobe*, *bonanza*, *bronco*, *buckaroo* (*vaquero*), *calaboose* (*calabozo*), *canyon*, *chaparral* ‘scrub oak’ (where *chaps* or *shaps*, ‘leather pants worn by cowboys as protection against such vegetation’), *cinch*, *frijoles*, *hacienda*, *hoosegow* (*juzgado*, in Mexican Spanish ‘jail’), *lariat* (*la reala* ‘the rope’), *lasso*, *mesa*, *mustang*, *patio*, *pinto* ‘bean’, *pueblo*, *ranch*, *rodeo*, *sierra*, *siesta*, *stampede* (*estampida*), *stevedore* (*estivador* ‘packer’), *vamoose* (*vamos* ‘let’s go’). *Tamale*, *mescal*, and *mesquite* are ultimately Nahuatl, entering American English before the nineteenth century, like similar loans in British English, by way of Spanish. *Chili*, also of Nahuatl origin, entered British English in the seventeenth century, but it is likely, as M. M. Mathews points out, that its occurrence in American English in the nineteenth century—“at the time we began to make first hand acquaintance with the Spanish speakers on our Southwestern border”—is not a continuation of the British tradition, but represents an independent borrowing of a word for which Americans had had till that time very little if any use. No words came into English direct from Portuguese until the modern period; those which have been adopted include *albino*, *flamingo*, *madeira* (from the place), *molasses*, *pagoda*, *palaver*, and *pickaninny* (*pequenino* ‘very small’). There are a few others considerably less familiar.

LOAN-WORDS FROM ITALIAN

From another Romance language, Italian, English has acquired a good many words, including much of our musical terminology. As early as the sixteenth century *duo*, *fugue*, *madrigal*, *violin* and *viola da gamba* ‘viol for the leg’ appear in English; in the seventeenth century, *allegro*, *largo*, *opera*, *piano* ‘soft,’ (as the name of the instrument, a clipped form of eighteenth-century *pianoforte*, the earliest occurrence cited by the *OED* is in 1803) *presto*, *recitative*, *solo*, and *sonata* (In regard to this word the *OED* manages to precede itself by eleven years, its first citation is from 1694, though elsewhere (s.v. *piano* ‘soft’) there is a citation of Purcell’s *Sonnatas* [jz’c] in *Three Parts*, the date of which is 1683); in the eighteenth, when interest in Italian music reached its apogee in England, *adagio*, *andante*, *aria*, *cantata*, *concerto*, *contralto*, *crescendo*, *diminuendo*, *duet*, *falsetto*, *finale*, *forte* ‘loud’ (the identically written word pronounced with final silent and meaning ‘strong point’ is from French), *libretto*, *maestro*, *obbligato*, *oratorio*, *rondo* (the literary terms *rondeau* and *rondel* are from French. “Though their English meanings differ, they are simply variant forms, *rondeau* being the later development. *Rondeau* was taken into Italian from French and written *rondo*, entering English in this form as a musical term), *soprano*, *staccato*, *tempo*, *trio*, *trombone*, *viola*, and *violoncello* (the clipped form *cello* does not occur until the late nineteenth century); and in the nineteenth, *alto*, *cadenza*, *diva*, *legato*, *piccolo*, *pizzicato*, *prima donna*, and *vibrato*.”

Other loan-words from Italian include “*artichoke*, *balcony*, *balloon*, *bandit*, *bravo*, *broccoli*, *cameo*, *canto*, *carnival*, *casino*, *cupola*, *dilettante* (frequently pronounced as if French, by analogy with *debutante*), *firm* ‘business association,’ *fresco*, *gondola*, *grotto*, *incognito*, *inferno*, *influenza*, *lagoon*, *lava*, *malaria* (*mala aria* ‘bad air’), *maraschino*, *miniature*, *motto*, *pergola*, *piazza*, *portico*, *regatta*, *replica*, *scope*, *stanza*, *stilett*, *studio*, *torso*, *umbrella*, *vendetta*, and *volcano*, not to mention those words of ultimate Italian origin, like *cartoon*, *citron*, *corridor*, *gazette*, *porcelain*, which have entered English by way of French.”

Macaroni (Mod. It. *maccheroni*) came into English in the sixteenth century - Its doublet *macaroon*, though designating quite a different food, entered English by way of French in the seventeenth century. *Maccaroni* was the plural of *maccarone*; the singular form was taken into French and adapted as *macaron*, where the English form *macaroon*,

vermicelli in the seventeenth, and *spaghetti* and *gorgonzola* (from the town) in the nineteenth. *Ravioli* (as *rafiol*) occurs in English in the fifteenth century, and later as *raviol* in the seventeenth century. Both forms are marked obsolete and rare; it is the single occurrence of each form cited by the *OED* is the only one. The modern form can be considered as continuing an older tradition, but is instead a reborrowing, perhaps by way of American English in the twentieth century. *Lasagna* and *pizza* are also doubtless of twentieth-century introduction into English—probably in America, where Italian cooking is more popular than in England.

LOAN-WORDS FROM AFRICA

A few words from languages spoken by Negroes on the west coast of Africa have entered English by way of Portuguese and Spanish, *banana* and *yam*, both appearing towards the end of the sixteenth century. As M. M. Mathews points out, that *yam* entered the vocabulary of American English independently. In the South, where it is used more frequently than elsewhere, it designates not just any kind of sweet potato, as in other parts, but a red sweet potato, which is precisely the meaning it has in the Gullah form *yambi*.

Mathews thinks, that this word was introduced into Southern American English direct from Africa. Even though there is no question of its Portuguese transmission in earlier English: “Our word came to us directly from headquarters, that is from Africa” he declares, pointing out that “we had in our midst the very people who gave the word to the Portuguese”.

Voodoo, with its variant *hoodoo*, is of African origin and introduced by way of American English. *Gorilla* is apparently African: it first occurs in English in the *Boston Journal of Natural History* in 1847, according to Mathews’ *Dictionary of Americanisms*, though a plural form *gorillae* occurs in 1799 in British English. *Juke* (more correctly *jook*) and *jazz* are Americanisms of African origin.

Other African words transmitted into American English are *banjo*, *buckra*, *cooter* ‘turtle,’ the synonymous *goober* and *pinder* ‘peanut,’ *gumbo*, *jigger* ‘sand flea,’ recorded in the dictionaries as *chigoe*, and *zombi*. *Samba* and *rumba* are African, coming to English by way of Brazilian Portuguese and Cuban Spanish respectively. There can no doubt that *tote* is of African origin.

LOAN - WORDS FROM AZERBAIJAN.

Unexpected development of science and technology at the end of the twentieth century, the establishment of relations with various countries, industry, agriculture, culture and the development of cultural relations, stimulated international relations in Azerbaijan. Has already gained independency our Republic cooperates with foreign countries, companies. During the period of transition to a market economy, this cooperation began to means necessarily. A lot of Azerbaijanian words passed into the dictionary the English language:

manat, mugam, tar,shakerbura, pakhlava, fasali, shorqoqalpyty, parcha-bozbash, dushbara, dovga, pilaff, kabab, lyulya-kebab, and etc.

LOAN-WORDS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

The English borrowed words from a great number of languages, sometimes directly, but mostly through one or several other languages; from Chinese: *silk, tea*; from Persian: *tulip, bazaar, lilac*, etc..

Other English words from languages spoken in the Orient are comparatively few, but some are quite well known. Silk may be eventually from Chinese, although there is no known etymon in that language. Seoloc or sioloc the word came into English in Old English times from Baltic or Slavic.

Ginseng, kowtow, litchi, and pongee have come direct from Chinese, along with the Americanisms of Chinese origin chow, chow mein, chop suey, and tong 'secret society.' From Japanese have come banzai, geisha, hara - kiri, kimono, sake 'liquor,' samurai, and soy(a), along with the Chinese tycoon, judo, and ju-jitsu. Kamikaze had a certain vogue during World War II. The word, designating so-called suicide pilots, literally means 'divine wind.'

From the languages spoken in the islands of the Pacific come *bamboo, gingham, launch*, and *mangrove*, and others mostly adopted before the beginning of the nineteenth century by way of French, Portuguese, Spanish, or Dutch. *Rattan* (as *rattoon*), direct from Malay, appears first in Pepys's *Diary*, where it designates, not the wood, but a cane made of it. Polynesian *taboo* and *tattoo* (not the same as **tattoo** 'drum or bugle signal, military

entertainment' which is from Dutch *tap toe*)- 'decorative permanent skin marking,' along with a few other words from the same source, appear in English around the time of Captain James Cook's voyages (1768-79); they occur first in his journals. "*Ukulele* is Polynesian, entering American English by way of Hawaii around 1900. Captain Cook also first recorded Australian *kangaroo*; *boomerang* (as *wo-mur-rāng*), from the same source, occurs first later. *Budgerigar*, also Australian and defining a kind of parrot, it is well known in England, where it is frequently clipped to *budgie* by those *who fancy the birds, usually known as parakeets in America.*"

Very minor sources of the English vocabulary are Slavic, Hungarian, Turkish, and American Indian. Few words from these sources used in English contexts without reference to the countries from which they have been borrowed. Most of these have been borrowed during the Modern period, since 1500, and all by way of other languages. Slavic *sable* comes to us in Middle English times not direct but by way of French, also indirectly, *polka*. *Jackal*, ultimately Persian, comes to English by way of Turkish; *khan* occurs as a direct loan quite early. Other Turkish words used in English include *fez*, *horde*, and *tulip*, from *tulipa(nt)*, a variant of *tülbend* (taken by Turkish from Persian *dulband*), coming into English as *turban(d)*. The flower was so called because it was thought to look like the Turkish headgear. *Coffee*, is ultimately Arabic, but comes to us direct from Turkish; the same is true of *kismet*.

American Indian words do not expand large, even in American English, though many have occurred in American English writings. The most of the 132 words borrowed from Algonquian dialects compiled by Alexander F. Chamberlain in 1902 which have now gone out of use, for instance *sagamore*, *squantum*, and *peag*. Many place names are of course taken from Indian languages.

CHAPTER III

TENDENCY OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS.

The mutual influence between different national varieties of English shows itself especially in vocabulary. People are surprised to learn that some commonly used words are of American origin: words like *cockroach*, *loafer*, *stevedore* and *tornado* are so familiar. More recent importations like *blurb*, *cagey*, *gimmick* and *rugged*- as in 'rugged individual'.

Speaking about English as the language of international communication we can't but mention its American variant. In recent years a lot of words have been borrowed from American English, "for example: *killer*, *dealer*, *barman*, *manager*, *label*, *distributor*, *healer*, *management* and many others, let alone the new language of teenagers: *gerla* (from "girl"), *parenty* (from "parents"), *fazer* (from "father") and so on. Today's social economic situation in Russia has given all opportunities for importing American words, mostly advertisements, everywhere – in mass media, streets, shops." ³⁶

American slang and colloquial words are particularly attractive, like *hassle* 'quarrel, difficulty, fuss', *heist* 'hold-up, robbery', *hype* 'confidence-trick, swindle', *scam* 'ruse, swindle' and *to zap* 'attack suddenly, move quickly'. This kind of American lexical influence continuous on regularly, but other varieties of English are increasingly influencing British English: from Australia, for example, there have been imported *bush telegraph*, *uni* (for 'university') and many slang terms such as *chunder* ('vomit'), while New Zealand has given us terms for interesting leisure pursuits, such as *zorbing*.

In recent times, along with the 'globalization' visible in the worldwide spread of companies, fast-food outlets, etc. a phenomenon of linguistic globalization has been noticed. The influence of the mass media,

³⁶http://www.inst.at/trans/17Nr/8-13/8-13_morozova17.htm

there has been universal and compulsory education from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It has worked against the broader dialect elements, both regional and social.

The population has been more movable. The small self-contained community has practically disappeared, there has been continuing migration to the larger towns and cities. In two world wars there was mixing of men in enormous challenging armies. “In 1948 after the end of the Second World War Harold Orton inaugurated the *Survey of English Dialects* as a last-gasp attempt to record the ‘genuine, traditional’ dialects of England before they were wiped out by the joint forces of compulsory education and communication.”³⁷

More attention has been paid, by both linguists and the media, to the phenomenon of ‘dialect levelling’. This is a process where, over a large area, characteristic features of local dialect give way to more wide-expand ‘regional’ ones. Social and demographic factors such as the creation of ‘new towns’ like Milton Keynes, relocation and commuting, have brought together speakers of different dialects. Relative accommodation between these speakers has led to the loss of features related with a particular location and used by a minority of speakers in the ‘new’ community.

Some linguistic features, mainly associated with the London area, have become widespread through the UK, especially in the speech of younger people.

Regional and social differences have disappeared. Manchester speech is still different from London speech, even if younger people in both places use glottal stops. Speakers from the north of England sound different from those in the south and Midlands and most educated speakers in Scotland. The speech of the top of the hierarchy is closest to Standard English in grammar and vocabulary, and to RP in pronunciation.

Received Pronunciation (RP), a non-regional accent based on the speech of the great public schools. RP has lost some of its prestige, as people educated at public schools have lost their monopoly of power and education. A significant part has been played by the great

³⁷The English language: A historical Introduction. Second Edition. Charles Barber, Joan C. Beal, Philip A. Shaw p.267

post-war expansion of higher education. Today, the majority of university students are not speakers of RP. Most schoolteachers do not use RP, but an educated regional accent. There has been a rise in the prestige of all national and regional accents in Britain. Some of the most respected broadcasters on the BBC, formerly a bastion of RP, now have educated Welsh and Scottish accents.

The expansion of the vocabulary is going on at a great rate in our time. Many new words continue to be coined from Greek and Latin morphemes for use in science and technology, and some of these enter the general vocabulary, like *cosmonaut* and *stereophonic* (now shortened to *stereo*). Especially in fields such as medicine, there is an ongoing tendency to use Latin and Greek elements when naming new discoveries. In 1995 a new anti-obesity drug was named *leptin* from the Greek *leptos*, meaning 'thin'. Not all new scientific and technical words come from Latin and Greek elements. There is an increasing tendency in 'newer' technologies such as computing came from existing English elements. This often includes extending the meaning of existing words, such as *mouse*, *spam*, *web*, *to surf*, etc. But new words can also be created by compounding, as *chatroom*, *homepage*, *spell-check* and *weblog*. The last of these is more usually shortened to *blog*. Various shortening processes are used to create new words in this and other fields. *Telnet* and *digicam* are formed by compounding the first elements of *tele* and *network* and *digital* and *camera*. The *stereo* has now been replaced in many households by the MP3. The name was formed from the acronym MPEG, taken from the Moving Picture Experts Group who defined this standard for encoding video and audio. Other acronyms used in computing are *FAQ* (Frequently Asked Questions) and *SQL* (Structured Query Language). Some computing terms have been entered arbitrarily: *plush* is a respelling of *fish* to describe the illegal act of 'angling' for personal information online, *cookie* to describe a small data file that tracks the user's movements, and *Trojan*, as in 'Trojan Horse', to describe a virus which infects a system by being masked as something harmless.

A new word is entered; it can quickly be transferred from one word class to another: modern English is particularly advantageous to this process. According to the *OED Online*, the noun *blog* and the verb *to blog* were both first cited in 1999. The particular name *Google* was given to a search engine so popular that the word soon became used as a transitive verb: to *Google* somebody or something means to search for him, her or it on Google.

Affixation is still one of the favorite methods of word-formation. Fashionable prefixes in recent years include *cyber-* *cybercafe*, *cybernaut*, *cyberpet*, *mini – minibar*, *mini-break*, *minidisk* and *nano-* *nanodevice*, *nanosecond*, *nanotechnology*. More traditional prefixes also continue to be productive, as in *anti-poll-tax*, *debug*, *non-event* and *undelete*. Active suffixes are illustrated by the words *ageism*, *brinkmanship*, *techie* 'technician' or 'technology enthusiast', *circuitry*, *privatize*, *sexist* and *skateboarder*.

Loans are not a major source of new words, but a few continue to enter in. For example, in the last decade of the twentieth century, according to the *OED Online*. English imported *presse* from French: *limoncello* from Italian: *jilbab* from Persian: *sudoku* from Japanese: and *wiki* from Hawaiian.

By 1500 changed our use of words, advanced to new written forms such as the novel and the newspaper. Words get shortened. For example: electronic mail becomes e-mail, which in turn becomes email. "Today" was spelled "to-day" in the early twentieth century. The computer has created change. E-mail, chat rooms, and Web pages have made words on the screen.

Onscreen language becomes more informal, creating new words, such as "online". The online experience has increased various means of transferring tone including acronyms – “such as LOL for "laughing out loud" and IRL for "in real life", emotional icons such as >: D for "demonic laughter" and >: P for "sticking tongue out at you." English continues to change with influences of all kinds.”³⁸

³⁸<http://www.answers.com/topic/english-language#ixzz2c2VSeY9x>

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I should like to say that the process of borrowing words from one language into another one is permanent. Although a lot of negative results it is necessary while the destiny of some words is not definite. It should be mentioned that loan words often contribute to internationalization that is, a very progressive process until it carried upon unique identity of the nation.

The presence of foreign words in any language is not an extraordinary thing. It is impossible to be familiar with the world culture without them.

But we must not forget that extreme number of foreign words in our speech clutter it up, especially when there exist words in case their meaning is uncertain or they are used thoughtlessly, for the sake of following the fashion or demonstrating pseudo scholarly approach. In this connection it is suitable to mention here “ecology of the language”, the science aimed at harmonious combining necessary changes in the language and concern for its inviolability as the national historical heritage.

Undoubtedly, the Azerbaijan language is changing visibly. It has a vocabulary quite different form from the one it has had before. It is losing its self-identity and developing more quickly.

Transition of the language to a new stage is a permanent historical process, though its highly large speed threatens stability and continuity of literary expression.

In the near future depending on psychological mood of people, their wish to follow the standards its distinguishing features of the tendencies of using the Azerbaijan literary language.

Transition of the language to a new stage is necessary. Following the fashion, artificial invasion into the language results in changing the people's taste for the worse bringing it down to populism and primitiveness. One of the ways to solve this problem is to familiarize people with the standard literary and classical language.

There has been written enough to indicate the cosmopolitanism of the present English vocabulary. English remains English in every essential respect. The words that all of us use over and over again. The fact that we have taken words from many sources is indicative of a cosmopolitan attitude which is the very opposite of the lexical provincialism. Language is nothing so simple as words. The words we choose are nonetheless of

tremendous interest in themselves, and they throw a good deal of light upon our cultural history.

But with all its variety new words from other tongues, English could never have become anything but English. In the light of writings by Englishmen in earlier times, we had never taken any words from outside the word save which has come down to us from those times. That what we have borrowed has given greater wealth to English word stock no man can deny, but the true Englishness of mother tongue has in no way been lessened by such loans, as those who speak and write it lovingly can never forget.

From all of these we can come to the conclusion that included new words and expressions to the dictionary of the language, new meaning of the words and other language events engraved the historical traces of the English language in the dictionary. Loan-words didn't prevent originality, independence of the language; on the contrary it has led to the development and enrichment. These words play a major role in the development of the English language today.

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